Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

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Hoffa Muscles In: Will Labor Racketeers Strangle the Seaway?

BY JOHN D. HARBRON

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Feeble Defence Policy Cripples Armed Forces

BY R. M. BRISBANE

★

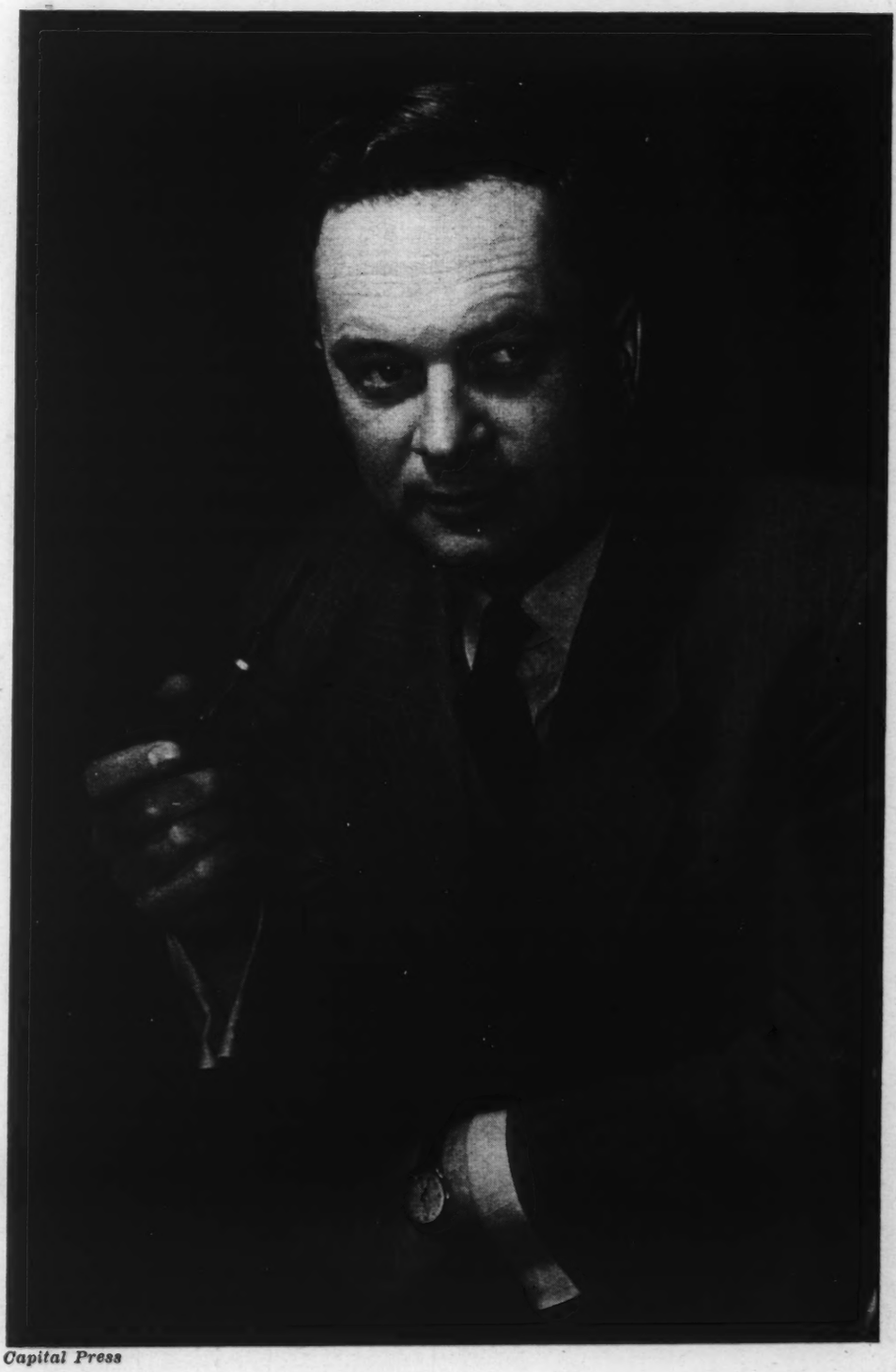
TV Inquisitors Give Journalism New Depth

BY BRIAN SWARBRICK

★

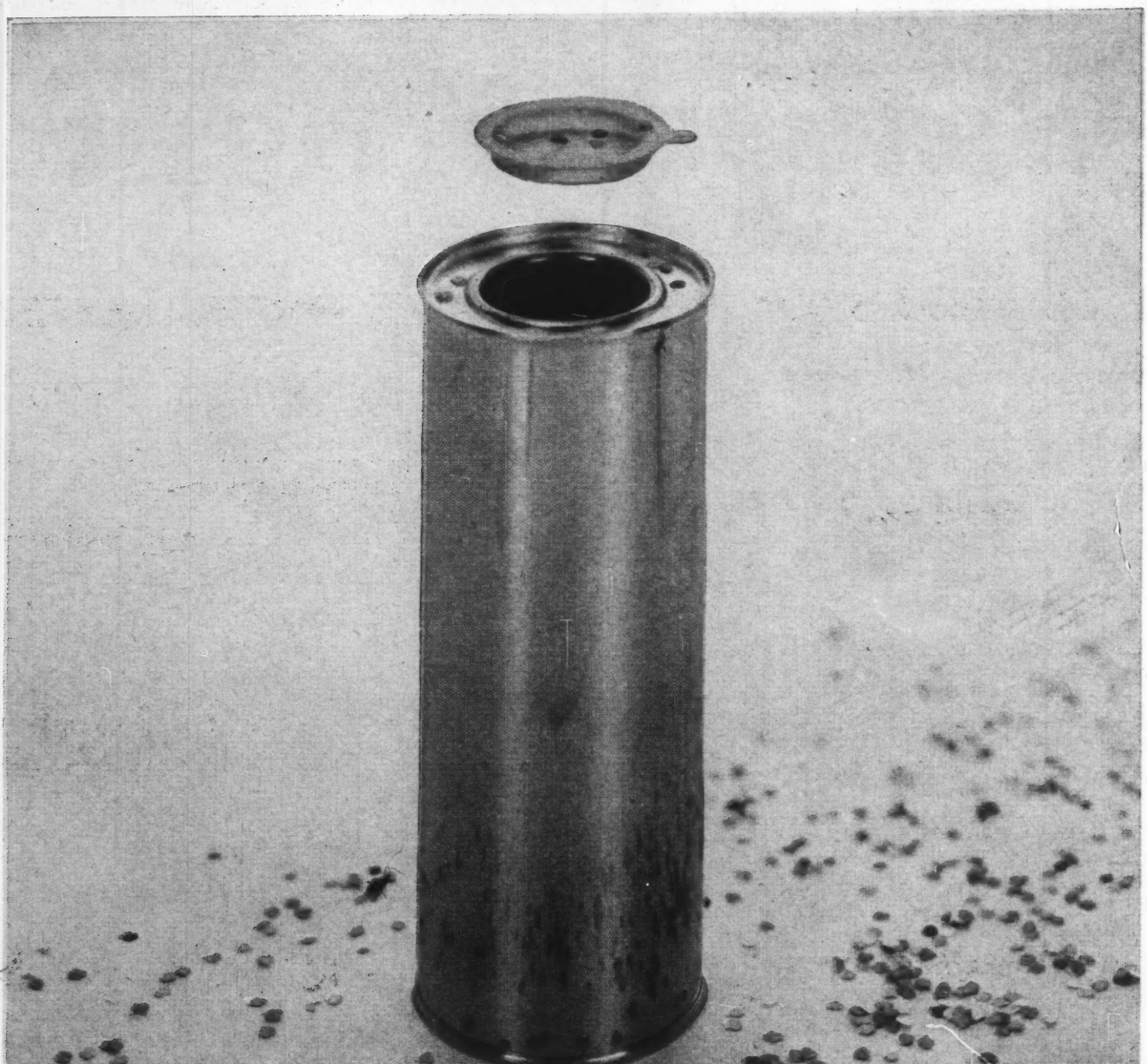
Midsummer Madness Hits Mining Market

BY R. M. BAIDEN



Capital Press

Ivory Tower to Ivied Walls
Davidson Dunton: Page 14



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August 2, 1958

Saturday Night

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Editor: Robert Marjoribanks
Managing Editor: Herbert McManus
Business Editor: R. M. Baiden
Art Director: Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: Maxwell Cohen (Foreign Affairs), Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Paul Duval, Arnold Edinborough (Education), Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, Gwyn Kinsey (Editorial Page), Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, John A. Stevenson (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York).
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John D. Harbron

John D. Harbron, Toronto bureau manager of *Business Week*, in an article on Page 7, traces some of the moves by American labor bosses that threaten to create a giant combine of sea-going and land-based labor on the St. Lawrence Seaway. One of the prime movers of the plan is James Hoffa, U.S. Teamster boss, accused by a Congressional committee of racketeering and misuse of union funds.

Brian Swarbrick

Brian Swarbrick, free-lance magazine writer and a former CBC radio editor, reports on Page 10 on CBC's Sunday night television interview show "Close-Up", one of the more intelligent and imaginative TV productions in which skilful reporters seek interesting and controversial public figures and submit them to a polite but probing inquisition for the amusement and edification of a national audience.

William Boss

William Boss, Ottawa parliamentary reporter of The Canadian Press, reviews on Page 14 the career of Davidson Dunton, former chairman of the CBC Board of Governors who recently resigned to become president of Ottawa's Carleton University. Mr. Boss sees the move as simply a switch from one educational medium to another, since Mr. Dunton has always interested himself in radio and television as a means of propagating art and culture.

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Letters

Worshipful Aim

Your article on the teachings and forms of worship in the Unitarian Church makes fascinating reading. I was particularly interested in the order of service but wish the author could have been a little more explicit. What for instance, does the congregation mull over during the period of Silent Meditation? Blue gowns for the clergy? Book-censorship? The pornography, if any, of *Peyton Place*? And what is the subject of its Prayer of Aspiration? Scientific experiment? Cheaper funeral services? Cut-rate cremation?

While the Unitarians obviously present a popular program, it is hard to figure out what it means in terms of man's relation to God, "whatever form He takes". If they are sincerely in search of a God they can worship, how about The Circumambient Inane?

OTTAWA — Y. J. LAVOIE

Shell Game?

Let us be grateful to the Unitarians who are trying to break through the growth of creed and dogma that have developed over the centuries around the Christian faith. Dogma and creed may be the skeleton of our faith, but we shouldn't, like the crustaceans, turn our skeleton into an impenetrable shell.

LINDSAY — WOODROW TEMPLE

Hands vs. Knuckles

It was a welcome change to read of the Seven Day Welcome planned by Massachusetts for the United Empire Loyalists of the "Fourteenth Colony". Since the wives will undoubtedly go along it might be a good idea to include on the program of entertainment a Ladies' Night where the Daughters of the Empire and the Daughters of the American Revolution could meet and help iron out "The Ancient Grudge".

It is time for a session of Hands across the Border, if only to replace the bared knuckles that have been so much in evidence lately.

MONTREAL — T. S. WHITBREAD

Quick of the Problem

Hearty congratulations on your clear and fact-facing article "The Sensible Approach to Cancer". It is time the public realized that there is little likelihood of a simple and spectacular solution for the most complex problem that science has ever had to face.

Meanwhile there is reassurance in the knowledge that medical researchers and biochemists have at least got down to what is literally the quick of the problem, the nature of the living cell.

TORONTO — WILLIAM KELLY

Pragmatic Consumer

We quite understand, as Mary L. Wells pointed out (Letters, June 21), that the woman shopper or the average Canadian consumer is not too much concerned about trade balances, nationalism, etc. If she can buy two pairs of sheets in Buffalo (or U.S. made sheets in Canada) or any other imported article, at less cost, she will do so . . . But at the same time, in exercising her choice, I am sure the average woman would prefer to know something of the implications of her purchases . . .

If we remember that the manufacturing industry provides employment for one out of every four gainfully employed Canadians, we will readily agree that Canada's prosperity has a direct relationship with that of the manufacturing industry. There can be no question but that the well-being of Canadian consumers is indivisible from that of the workers and citizens of our country . . .

The current recession has served to remind us that we cannot afford to ignore these economic facts. The Canadian woman shopper who fully realizes the implications of her purchases, will, we feel sure, be biased in favor of Canadian made goods. She will have developed an awareness of the fact that failure on her part to buy goods made by Canadians, can spell eventual unemployment for the husbands of her sister shoppers, as well as her own.

MONTREAL — CHARLES FAURE
Executive Vice President
Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada

Ban the "Sonnets"?

I might add a sociological foot-note to your comments on *Peyton Place* and the problem of censorship—with which I agree . . .

However, I have just finished reading a much more interesting book, even alarming, and if this new book ever gets into the hands of our senior high school and university students, the results may well be very disconcerting to the authorities, and particularly to the teachers and professors of "English", and particularly of "Shakespeare".

I refer to Dr. Louis P. Benezet's *The Six Loves of Shakespeare*, published by the Pageant Press Inc., of New York, whose

theme, in the main is "The Sonnets" of Shakespeare.

You will, I am sure, agree with me when I say that in our educational—and reading—world, the "Sonnets" is practically a closed book. What do our high school and university teachers know about them? And if Benezet's book ever gets into the hands of half a million students in Canada, I pity the poor teachers. Their lives will be miserable, because they will be unable to answer the questions. You know what happened when Darwin's Origin of Species came out.

Perhaps we should ban "The Sonnets"?

VANCOUVER GARFIELD A. KING

Reader's Choice

My two principal reasons for subscribing to SATURDAY NIGHT were under attack in "Letters" in your July 5 issue—Dorothy and Louis Crerar and Robertson Davies.

To Tom Mitchell I say that I am not noticeably intelligent, nor well-read but I usually completely solve the Crerars' delightfully stimulating puzzles—not with ease precisely but with intense enjoyment.

I find it simple to conceive of a *boobish* "effective writer"—I can even recall having read a few (J. B. Prince). Raymond Guillaume and William Weller did not read Mr. Davies carefully. J. Parker's little piece is rather neat.

These correspondents may not be happy to know that when recently I renewed my subscription to SATURDAY NIGHT for four years I made it clear that I expected Robertson Davies' and Dorothy and Louis Crerar's work to be continually in evidence. It colors my life.

LADYSMITH, B.C. IRENE SELFE

Re Mr. Tom Mitchell's contribution to your "Letters" column in the 5th July issue, I cannot agree with him that the Crerars' crossword puzzles are often so far-fetched as to need code experts to solve them.

Dorothy and Louis Crerar are masters of subtlety and long may SATURDAY NIGHT carry their puzzles . . .

MONTREAL SHEILA WARD

Crossed-Up Crossword

We were dismayed to see that our Crossword Puzzle "Get Your Teeth Into It" (Issue of July 19th) appeared in different guise from the copy we had proof-read and approved.

Please apologize to our many friends who must have been hopelessly puzzled and have wanted to get their teeth into *us*. Undoubtedly the typesetter was a "type-upsetter".

TORONTO LOUIS AND DOROTHY CRERAR

Editor's note: Correct. It was printer's pie, most unpalatable to the many devoted followers of SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Crossword. It should not happen again.*

Who will help Gabriella?

Gabriella is six, the eldest of three children. She never slept in a bed. She goes to school because she gets one free meal a day. She has no others. She never owned a toy. Home is a hut, 9 x 12. The walls are of cardboard in spots where the logs have rotted away. The floor is earthen . . . there are no facilities. Gabriella's parents survived the war in Italy, but now there is no employment. Their hearts are torn, for they cannot help their child . . . not even comb her hair . . . they do not own a comb. Gabriella's hunger is unappeased, her misery deep. She cannot smile. Help to this family means hope instead of despair . . . a chance to live. Won't you help her and her weary parents or other distressed children . . . many without one or both parents? They can only look to you.

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

All Parties Buckle Down

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT is jogging along with the despatch of its business at a moderate pace, but it is quite plain that part of the Government's legislative program will have to be jettisonned, if its aim for prorogation by mid-August is to be achieved. On the whole the parliamentary performances of our present Ministers have been very creditable. Most of them give evidence of doing their homework and making the best use of the talents and experience of their subordinate officials and from the Prime Minister downwards they make valiant efforts to convince the public that they are a People's government and not a "diehard" Tory administration.

So far they have shown no signs of adopting the attitude of arrogance to which certain Liberal Ministers in the later stages of their party's ascendancy were addicted and they seem always willing to give sympathetic consideration to constructive suggestions by the opposition. And Mr Fleming during the dissection of the Budget in the committee stage shed his earlier testiness and has been a model of sweet reasonableness, which smooths the disposal of his votes.

On the Liberal side Mr. Pearson has had the satisfaction of discovering that he has at his command among his followers greater debating strength than he had expected and that it is quite adequate to sustain a long debate against the Government. So he has not shirked constant exposure of the numerical weakness of his party by moving votes of confidence, which are always defeated by large majorities. In these efforts to prove that his party is an industrious and vigilant opposition he has usually had the support of the CCF.

This party misses sorely the parliamentary abilities of Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Knowles but Hazen Argue is giving his little band a vigorous lead and most of its young recruits are showing considerable competence as debaters. Except on rare occasion a friendly atmosphere envelopes our new House of Commons and, while the parties in opposition exercise freely their rights of criticism, they do not engage in factious obstruction and they have both given their endorsation to the bold adventure of the Government in planning a simultaneous conversion of over six billion dollars worth of loans maturing in the near future on very generous terms for their holders.

"Much cry and little wool" would be an appropriate verdict upon the much advertised conference at Ottawa between the leading personages in the Governments of Canada and the United States. It was all to the good that the two chief directors of American policy should have an opportunity of acquiring familiarity with the personalities of our present rulers

Mr. Fleming: Sweet reasonableness.

and establishing relations of friendship with them. The interchange of views about the problems which have been creating a certain amount of friction between the two countries can hardly fail to have been profitable. But fine words butter no parsnips and the harvest of fruits which Canada garnered from the Conference was so disappointing that even the Government's warm supporter, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* had to make the mournful admission that "the immediate practical results appear to be rather limited".

Indeed the only definite achievement of the conference was the decision to establish a six-member committee composed of Canada's Ministers for Defence, External Affairs and Finance and their opposite numbers at Washington, which will undertake the duty of supervising the operations of the North American Air Defense organisation and assuring civilian control of it. But this new committee might as well die still-born if it does not improve upon the record of the earlier joint Cabinet committee on problems of trade, which since its establishment in 1953 has only met three times with negligible results.

High hopes were raised in Windsor, Ont., where the ban of the United States Government upon the export of cars by the Ford Co. of Canada to Communist China has aroused great local resentment, by a claim emanating from Ottawa that President Eisenhower had agreed to the removal of the ban. But statements of his press officer, Mr. Hagerty at a press conference cast doubts upon its validity and the doubts were confirmed when interrogations of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons extracted from him the admission that the President had merely promised favorable consideration to the elimination of this grievance. And a later statement by the Prime Minister suggested an awareness that the cancellation of the ban will require Congressional action and that it cannot be expected in the near future.

So, if our Government hoped that President Eisenhower in his address to the joint session of our Houses of Parliament would supplement the profuse expressions of goodwill and admiration for Canada and her people which flowed from his lips in the opening passages of his speech with some definite commitments for the removal of some of our worst grievances against the United States, they must have been sorely disappointed. The President's speech, which had obviously been prepared with great care, was partly an elaborate explanation about how certain actions of the United States, which Canadians felt were damaging to their prosperity, were absolutely essential to ensure U.S. economic stability and might in the end prove beneficial to Canada, and partly a blunt lecture to the Canadian people and their government not to waste time in worrying about trivial matters like the loss of markets for Canadian wheat through bargain-counter sales of American wheat and the cut in imports of Canadian oil, but to get on with the really important business of giving cordial cooperation to the United States in coping with the formidable challenge of the economic warfare which Russia has now started against the western democracies.

If our Government still cherished the illusion after the departure of the President from Ottawa that he could prove an effective benefactor to Canada, it must have been shattered when news arrived from Washington that, while the Senate had agreed to extend the authority of the President to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties with foreign countries, it has whittled this authority down in drastic

fashion and also insisted upon fresh loopholes whereby tariff concessions decreed by the President could be nullified and that the bill to provide for domestic producers of lead and zinc subsidies, which will stimulate their output and thereby lessen the need for imports from Canada was well on the way to become law.

The President pleased Mr. Pearson and his Liberal flock by an indirect thrust at Mr. Diefenbaker's project for diverting 15% of Canada's import trade from the United States to Britain, when he expressed the view that the artificial redirection of trade was a poorer instrument for the promotion of prosperity that the multilateral expansion of trade. It was noticeable that, while he received almost rapturous applause from the Liberals when he finished his speech, the acclaim from the Tory side of the House was very cool.

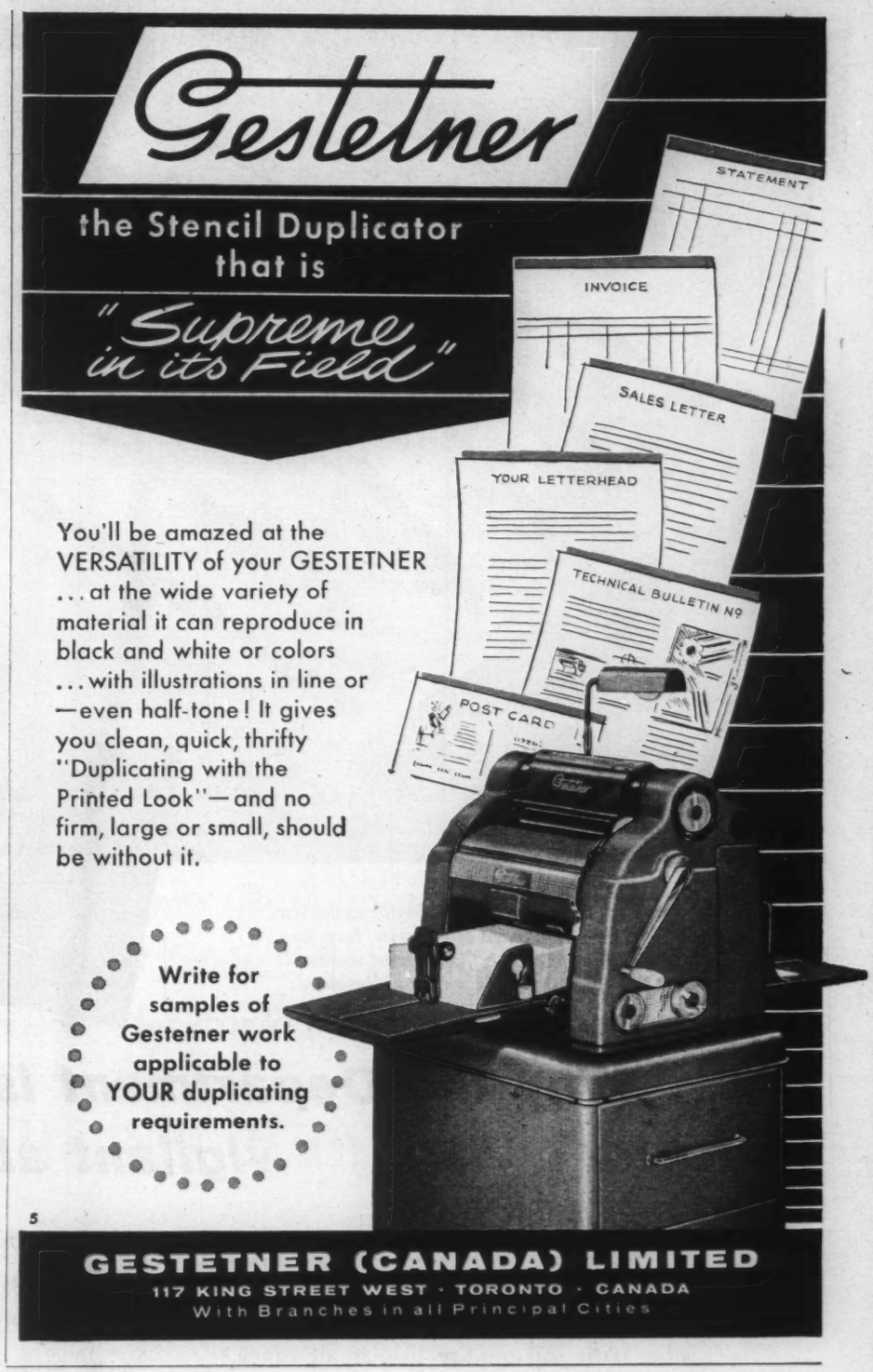
But a close analysis of the President's speech has caused Miss Judith Robinson of the Toronto *Telegram* to propound the theory that he was merely acting as the mouthpiece of John Foster Dulles, upon whom she places the chief responsibility for the callousness of the Eisenhower administration about vital Canadian interests. She has shown by quotations that certain passages in the President's speech were virtually identical with passages in a speech delivered at Hamilton last January by Livingstone Merchant, American Ambassador at Ottawa, who is known to be a special protegé of Mr. Dulles and has certainly been his mouthpiece for answering Canadian complaints about American policies. So Miss Robinson thinks that the President filled the role of a "repeater" of Mr. Dulles' views.

But any harm that Mr. Dulles may have done to Canada recedes into insignificance by comparison with the calamitous impact of his general international policies upon the whole world. He was an eminent lawyer and I once heard a high British authority on international problems expound the thesis that the disastrous record of the late Lord Simon as Britain's foreign Minister was inevitable, because he had been a great lawyer. The task of diplomacy, he said, is to achieve settlements, which will be permanent and will leave no soreness, and for success in it great finesse in negotiation and conciliation is required.

But great lawyers secure intellectual triumphs over their adversaries and, when they enter the diplomatic arena, they retain their desire to beat their opponents in arguments and prove that they are wrong. So, if they achieve settlements of controversies, it is often at the expense of failing to get satisfactory permanent solutions of problems and of earning the cordial dislike of the other parties to the negotiations.

The British must be chuckling over the outcome of the Conference at Ottawa. A year ago they had taken our Prime Minister to their hearts as a potential saviour of the Commonwealth from decay and dissolution and they had pinned high hopes upon an expansion of their sales in Canada through his plan for the diversion of import trade. But they thought that the Budget's substantial increase in the duties on British woollen fabrics was a very curious method of enlarging Anglo-Canadian trade and they were equally puzzled that a politician, who had made great and very effective play in his last election campaign with a pledge to rescue the Canadian economy from domination by American interests, should have suddenly decided that a closer rapprochment with the U.S. was desirable for Canada.

So the British watched the colloquies at Ottawa with cynical detachment and they cannot have been displeased about their meagre fruits. Probably they are now hoping that, if the Diefenbaker Ministry is now convinced that Washington has a stony heart about vital Canadian interests, salvation for Canada's economic troubles may be sought in other directions.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HON. J. ANGUS MACLEAN, M.P., MINISTER GEORGE R. CLARK, DEPUTY MINISTER

Saturday Night

All of the estimated 30,000 Seaway workers on ship and shore could fall under control of a handful of labor bosses.

Inspired by labor racketeer James Hoffa, giant U.S. unions are bidding for control of all labor — seamen and shore workers — of what will be the world's busiest waterway.

Will Labor Bosses Run The Seaway?

By John D. Harbron

LAST DOMINION DAY'S big bang at the blasted Cornwall cofferdam not only marked the completion of the major works of the St. Lawrence Seaway, but it signalled the beginning of a major effort by American transportation unions to control all ship and shore labor along the Seaway, soon to be the world's busiest waterway system.

This month as representatives of a dozen American and Canadian transportation unions met in Montreal to discuss Seaway organizational drives, it became clear that the seaway could be a new battleground for ambitious union leaders.

The chief issue is: who will organize the approximately 30,000 future workers on the Seaway, now eyed covetously by the Union Big Three, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the International Longshoremen's Association and the Seafarers' International Union? The second issue is the lush prospect of bringing all unions in this complex transportation labor pool into a massive alliance, an idea already well established in the mind of James R. Hoffa, re-instated President of the Teamsters Union, the largest

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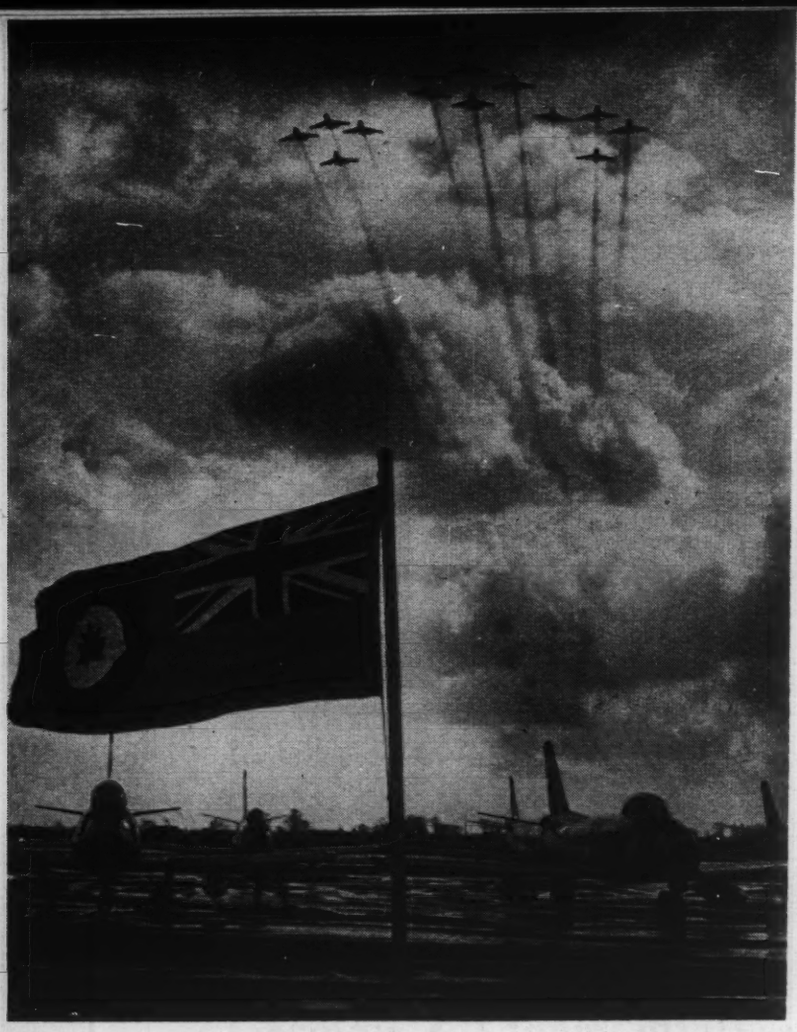


If the Canadian Army were involved in a war today or in the near future, our soldiers would be knocked over just like ducks in a shooting gallery. The Army has good men, lacks weapons

By R. M. Brisbane

RCAF's two fighters, Sabre, and CF-100, are subsonic; Russian bombers supersonic. Sabre (left) a day fighter, must intercept without radar.

Feeble Defence Policy Cripples Armed Forces

SINCE THE 1949-50 fiscal year, the Canadian Government has spent more than 13 billion dollars for defence.

The disturbing fact today is that, generally speaking, the armed forces lack the weapons to defend themselves adequately. The situation in the Army, in fact, is so bad that it approaches the scandalous.

The fault lies at several doorsteps but the main reason is that the defence department has blindly followed the concept of balanced forces though recognizing all along that Canada will not or cannot provide enough money to equip all the forces adequately. In other words, we're spread too thin and as a result we are strong in weapons nowhere.

Surprisingly, the Navy, with only 20,000 personnel, has done better than the other two services in equipment. It has a new destroyer considered the best warship of its type in the world and it is the first Canadian service to put a guided missile to operational use. The air-to-air missile Sidewinder will be fitted on Banshee jet fighters this year.

But even in the Navy there are serious deficiencies. It has been left far behind in the field of nuclear propulsion and it has no means to hurl depth charges for other than short distances.

Billions of dollars have been poured into the RCAF but the Sabre jet is already obsolete and the CF-100 jet interceptor is rapidly approaching that stage. The CF-100 has no appreciable range though billed as a long-range interceptor.

The Army has hardly any transport at all at a time when its battlefield tactics are emphasizing speed and mobility.

How did we get into this appalling situation?

Canadian officers who have seen recent films of Red Army parades wonder how long Canadian units could hold out.

The cardinal error was that the government could never make up its mind what we should do first. No system of priorities was established in the first place. Consequently, the services tried to do too much all at once and our defence effort became diffused instead of concentrated on primary needs.

This was not entirely the government's fault. For one thing, intelligence reports on what Russia is up to have never been good. For another, the services themselves failed to look ahead far enough. For still another, technological developments have come so swiftly it has been almost impossible to keep up with them. The government didn't know which way to jump and thus never got off the spot.

The government continues to maintain an army with a manpower ceiling of 49,000 although nearly all the emphasis today is on air defence against bomber attack.

The government decided at the start of the Korean war to raise and maintain balanced forces—that is, Navy, Army and Air Force of comparable size—and, come hell or high water, it sticks to this regardless of present-day needs.

The point is that if Canada were to have balanced forces, the government should have been prepared to raise the funds to equip and maintain them adequately.

Failing that, it should have decided which service or services were not of primary importance and reduced them drastically. This would have meant that what we had might have been small but it would have been properly armed.

Defence Minister G. R. Pearkes has said that any future war would probably start with a comparatively short period of "intense nuclear activity."

But the Canadian forces haven't any atomic weapons to engage in such a war. They have neither the atomic warheads nor the means to deliver them. Where does this leave the Canadian infantry brigade group in Europe? NATO has repeatedly said that its forces would counter a massive conventional Russian ground assault in western Europe with atomic weapons.

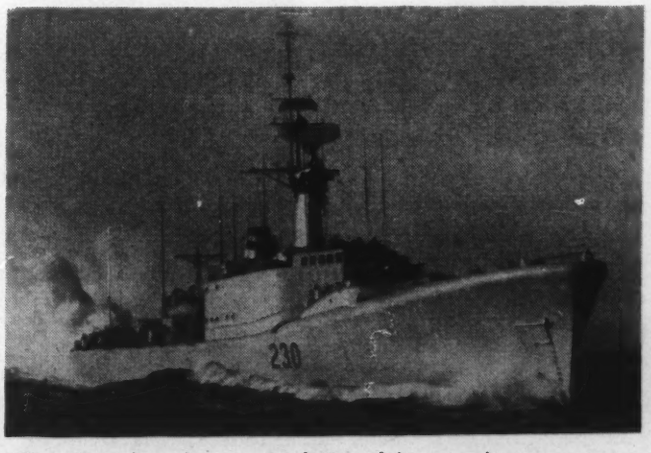
The problem of the warheads themselves is largely out of the hands of the Canadian government. Canada does not manufacture atomic weapons and, under United States law, American nuclear weapons must be retained in the custody of American forces.

Warheads could be kept in U.S. custody near Canadian bases and put to use by Canadian forces in event of emergency. But the Canadian forces have no means of delivering such warheads. This means that in event of atomic battle Canada would have to rely entirely on U.S. troops for nuclear support. The U.S., naturally, would have to look after its own interests first.

The conventional weapons situation in the Canadian forces is not so much one of quantity as of quality. The RCAF, for instance, has more fighters that it can put to use.

Not all Second World War equipment is absolutely outmoded, provided that only conventional weapons are being considered. The forces have on hand, generally speaking, enough equipment for existing manpower and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31



New Canadian destroyers, designed for atomic age, are one of few examples of adequate service planning in a decade.

We have created a new armored regiment but the number of tanks has not increased. Tank in use is 52-ton Centurion.

A trio of Close-Up planners, Pierre Berton, Charles Templeton and J. Frank Willis, discuss the Sunday night show.

"Close-Up": The New Journalism

By Brian Swarbrick

The CBC televised Inquisition tries to find a middle ground between being coyly dull and downright impertinent; lets subjects reveal themselves, giving viewers enough insight to have something to think on.

UNTIL MIKE WALLACE came along with the embarrassing questions which springboarded him from WABD-TV's Night Beat to ABC's Mike Wallace Interview, the interview show was about as provocative as the menu at a hot dog stand. Until Close Up came along, the CBC's offerings in this line were hardly among the pathfinders. But over the past few dozen Sunday nights, a band of shrewd questioners headed by Frank Willis has demonstrated that there is a wealth of entertainment in that middle ground between being coyly dull and being downright impertinent.

The man who created and produces Close Up, Ross McLean, is a deceptively ingenuous-looking 33-year-old who has, like Wallace, graduated to the major leagues of broadcasting after a sparkling apprenticeship in the minors. He has lost none of his touch in making the transition.

McLean's particular touch is a flair for showmanship which has boundless acceleration and almost no brakes.

When it was announced that the producer of CBLT's

bumptious Tabloid would launch the prestigious Close Up, eyebrows were lifted in the basement bar on Jarvis Street where the Toronto entertainment fraternity takes its leisure. No one doubted McLean's ability. He had made Tabloid so popular that publicity men were breaking their necks to get visiting VIPs on the show. But he had a propensity for trouble. And the CBC — always more ready to apologize than to fight back — had had its share of apologizing for McLean stunts that had ruffled feelings.

McLean wasted no time demonstrating that "network" had sobered him little. On the second Close Up, his script had the announcer thanking all the critics across the country for the nice things they had said about the opening show. Any other producer would have let it go at that, but not McLean. He could not resist adding the waspishly cryptic line, ". . . all except one."

Promptly, half a dozen sensitive critics considered they had been the lone culprit.

Not long afterwards, McLean bought an item from England on homosexuality. It caused a furore in Winnipeg, where it was seen at 9 pm, while children might still be watching; in Ottawa ("I think maybe it was because the Queen was in Ottawa that week," says Pat Watson, McLean's associate producer); and in Moncton, where the storm of indignation was so great that CKCW-TV had to cut Close Up from its schedule.

"It was very mature and responsibly handled," says Watson. "And for once Ross took it to management for an OK before we used it. Well, you know what happened. A tempest."

Close Up can get into tempests without McLean's help. It is mostly unscripted, and frequently live. If an interviewer asks an ill-chosen question during a live segment, McLean is powerless to edit it out.

Perhaps he wouldn't anyway. McLean is by no means indiscreet, but he is a showman and he is willing to take long chances to keep the show lively. "I think we're bound to get into trouble once in a while," he says carefully, "if only because the show is so often produced and viewed simultaneously, without editing. Certainly we don't try to be controversial. I think that would be unworthy conduct. But we do grapple with controversial subjects. And sometimes this gets us into *controlled* trouble."

Close-Up producer Ross McLean "flair for showmanship which has boundless acceleration and almost no brakes."

A five-man advisory board works with McLean to see that the trouble does stay controlled. They don't always triumph. Charles Templeton, a key member of the interview team, is a former clergyman who once alternated with Billy Graham as a speaker at evangelist rallies; he's the soul of discretion; and incidentally the hottest interview property in Canada, with his Leo Genn good looks and gentle voice and manner. But these qualities notwithstanding, he got Close Up in hot water with the Justice Department a few months ago.

Templeton was in Montreal to interview Louis Bercovitz, who had just been released from prison in connection with the fatal shooting of gambler Harry Davis. Bercovitz' successful argument in court was

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

Elaine Grand is one of show's team of polite but persistent interviewers.

Percy Saltzman, Tabloid's weather man, is another TV reporter.

Reluctantly and hesitantly, force has finally been used by the U.S. If there is any judgment to be made, it should fall on the side of those who have long borne with patience the burdens of morality.

By Maxwell Cohen

Lebanese rebels armed with rifles and bandoliers rally round a Nasser photograph. Nasser found a ready source of sympathy in Communists.

Nasser and the West:

From Crisis to Force

THIS IS NO DAY for scribes to measure events. At best they can only report them with electronic aids whose mechanical speed equals the fantastic race of affairs themselves. American marines in Lebanon, British paratroopers in Jordan, the Hashemites destroyed in Iraq and protected in Amman only by western arms—while elsewhere, from Baghdad to Cairo and west through Algeria to the Moslem Atlantic, there is revolt and ferment, religious, dynastic, political and social. And all of it having the deepest significance for the Arab Moslem world, for the West and for global peace.

Mr. Eisenhower's decision on July 15th, to accede to the request of President Chamoun to provide troops to preserve the Lebanese government and Lebanese independence, was a decision the full meaning of which cannot be known until the last ripple in this turbulent pond has waved its way toward its far perimeter. Mr. Eisenhower himself was fully aware of the gravity of his decision for in his message to Congress on that day he said: "It is recognized that the steps now being taken may have serious consequences. I have, however, come to the considered and sober conclusion that despite the risks involved this action is required to support the principles of justice and international law upon which peace and a stable international order depend."

Now whatever may be the immediate reasons for this decision—and apparently Chamoun's "urgent request" was the end of a line of thinking, not its beginning—the problem of peace or war, the fate of western interests in the Middle East is again in the balance. The landing of British forces in Jordan announced on July 17th, again in response to the requests of the head of the state, King Hussein, breath-taking though it might have been a few days ago, now seems almost anti-climactic after

Lebanese government troops take cover behind armored car as they move under rebel fire. Army made only occasional forays.

UN Secretary-general Dag Hammarskold with Lebanese President Emile Chamoun in a brief truce in fighting.

Mr. Hammarskold also called on Col. Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, leader of the nationalist movement.

the fundamental changes in United States policy and action.

There are a number of points of view that should be brought to bear upon this vital shift in our affairs. The most short-run vantage is one that would consider the matter solely as a need to preserve the present regime in Lebanon. But complex though this limited aspect may be it is by no means the most solid base from which to study so grand a leap. The next level of analysis would be to see the occasion in the light of the general changes taking place in the Arab Middle East as the old regimes are displaced by the new army elite inspired in part by the example and success of Nasser and in part by local rivalries and conflicts. And then there is the perspective that overrides all others, namely, the role that the Middle East plays in the relations of the Soviets and ourselves and the extent to which these actions in Lebanon and in Jordan strengthen or weaken our immediate logistic position as well as our political influence in that region,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

Russian airfields north of the Turkish and Iranian borders are minutes away from Iraq and not much more from Syria. Dropping of several brigades of so-called volunteers under Syrian protection could begin the saga of another Korea.

Mr. Dunton left the CBC to become the president of Carleton University in Ottawa, but as chairman of CBC governors, he had been in education.

Ivory Tower to Ivied Walls

While the government pondered plans for a new CBC, "Davie" Dunton decided the time had come to move on.

By William Boss

PRESIDENT A. DAVIDSON Dunton quietly assumed office as head of Ottawa's Carleton University this month.

Just as quietly, after an announcement that only a week earlier had rocked the country's millions of radio listeners and television viewers, the CBC lost the Chairman of its Board of Governors.

Canada had already adjusted to the thought that "Davie" Dunton's transfer from the shadow of the peace tower to the banks of the Rideau River was less a change of field than one of emphasis. He really had been in education all along.

Next September in new buildings, on their new riverside campus, Carleton University students will have as head an ex-boy genius who during the last 13 years is credited with fashioning the CBC into a formidable force toward a dynamic new Canadianism.

For Dunton, who has devoted the last 13 years to making Canadians from coast to coast more aware of one another, entertaining them and encouraging in them an appreciation of the arts, the new challenge will be to stimulate the appeal of scholarship to the minds and hearts of Carleton's 1,000 undergrads.

Now 46, and having guided the destiny of radio and television in Canada since he was 33, what moved ex-reporter-editor Dunton to accept the chance of succeeding Claude T. Bissell as Carleton's President? Bissell, in the game of musical chairs, had moved on to the presidency of the University of Toronto, following Sidney Smith, now Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs. "I was offered the job and I weighed the factors", replied the stocky, brown-haired executive. "The pile of factors in favor of accepting was higher".

A relaxed man who speaks in brisk style, apt any time to cock a leg over the arm of his desk chair while meditating a point, he continued: "If I was going to switch to something outside broadcasting, it should be done at an age at which I still could learn".

For a year it had been apparent that changes were likely in the nature of his CBC post. The Fowler Royal Commission on broadcasting had recommended last year that the CBC Board of Governors give way to a new body that will regulate all broadcasting in Canada, both public and private, while the CBC be set up as a Crown-owned corporation.

Last year's change of government spelled little change in the nature of the CBC's relations with the National Revenue Minister's office, through which it answers to Parliament. It was obvious that however the government decided to implement the Fowler report, Davie Dunton was sure of a responsible post. As Board Chairman he drew $25,000 yearly.

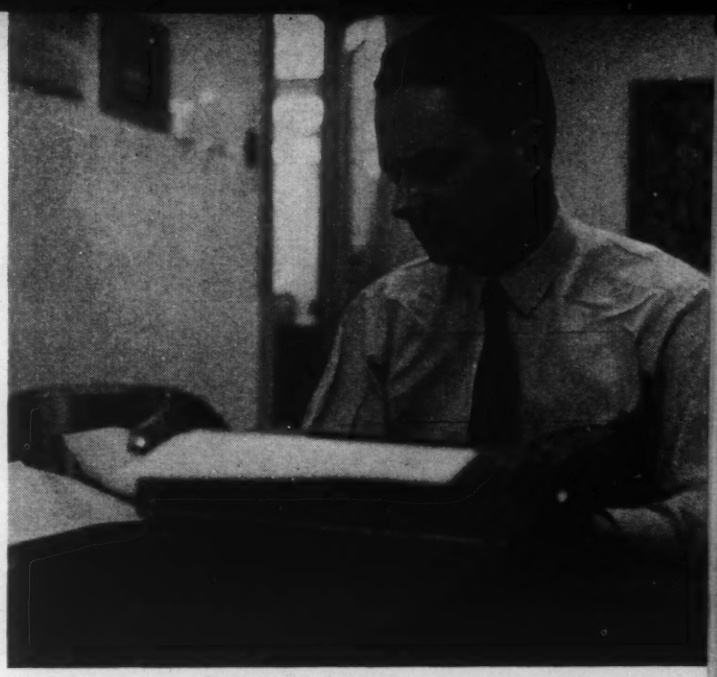
This year his feelings were unofficially canvassed and he conveyed that in any revised setup he would prefer to head the CBC, rather than the regulatory body. He felt his contribution could be greater there.

At the beginning of the present parliamentary session the government indicated that its policy on broadcasting will be made known during its course. The Liberal opposition was joined by the CCF in an unsuccessful want-of-confidence debate over the government's silence to date on what it plans.

"And so", Dunton continued in explaining his decision, "a factor was that the setup was going to change, necessarily leaving me in a changed position and so if I was going to move, now would be the time".

He was too busy to take time off to meditate over the alternatives. The decision was taken within 10 days. It had to be reached quickly, to give the University Board time to cast elsewhere so that a new president might be found for the opening of the autumn term.

He was educated at the universities of Grenoble, in France, McGill, Cambridge, and Munich.



Mr. Dunton was an associate editor of the Montreal STAR *at 22 and later became editor of the Montreal* STANDARD.

The compelling attraction he said, was the University itself. "It is a young, (founded in 1942) dynamic, growing institution, imparting the kind of education I believe in—a broad, general liberal education. Now I would like to see it continue that emphasis on the development of a liberal education—the arts combined with the pure sciences".

The new president may even give a course or two himself. "I'd like to try my hand at it". And he also might avail himself of the campus facilities to take in some courses, too, in a kind of brush-up—not that he really needs to. As CBC chief he's had to keep abreast of developments in the arts. His reading has kept him abreast of the political sciences, economics, history and international affairs—his favorite field.

And his own academic background was impressive—the universities of Grenoble, France (where his mother took courses at the same time), McGill, Cambridge (Economics) and Munich, Germany. He'd completed the academic mill by the age of 22. Then began his activity in the field of communications, first as reporter with the Montreal Star, of which he was an associate editor at 25. In 1938 he became editor of the Montreal Standard.

During the second World War, when ear trouble kept him out of the armed forces, Mr. Dunton was lent to the Wartime Information Board, rising to general manager by 1944. For the two Quebec conferences and later for Canadian participation at the UN Charter Conference in San Francisco in 1945, Mr. Dunton arranged facilities for the press and radio corps reporting the events.

In 1945 he was considered the "natural" choice to head the CBC Board of Governors and the consequent responsibility of shaping the development of broadcasting in Canada.

Since his resignation was announced Mr. Dunton has

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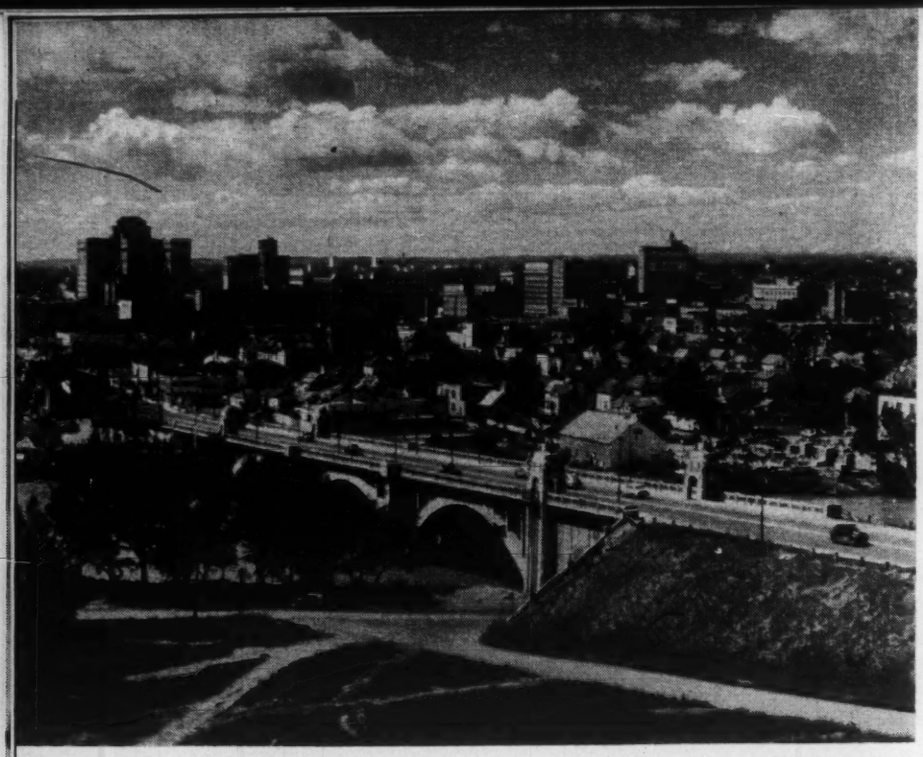

Calgary, with the Bow River in the foreground, is the start and finish of the tour. The city still likes its cow-town atmosphere, celebrates annual Stampede.

Travellers may meet geological parties along the way. Horses for the foothills.

Alberta's Famous Circle Tour

by

John & Marjorie Mackenzie

One of the finest views in Canada is down the Bow River from the hotel sun-deck at Banff.

OF ALL CANADA'S magnificent scenic drives, probably the most spectacular is the circle tour of Alberta, through the Rocky Mountains.

This 700 mile trip begins and ends at Calgary, a wide-awake city on the Bow River, founded in 1875 as a North-west Mounted Police post. When the Canadian Pacific Rail-way reached Calgary, in 1883, the place began to grow, and it became the shipping centre for cattle from the surrounding ranches. Its "cow town" atmosphere is commemorated each summer in the colourful Calgary Stampede.

Another unique attraction in this city is its park on St. George's Island. Here life size models have been constructed of the enormous prehistoric animals that once lived in the area. The effect is startling.

Driving north from Calgary on paved Highway 2, it is 188 miles to Edmonton. On the way the road goes through Leduc. This was a small farming village before 1947, when the Imperial Oil Company brought in the well that put Leduc on the map and made the world conscious of Alberta oil.

Edmonton, the capital city of Alberta, began life as a fur-trading post on the North Saskatchewan River, where the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company both had forts. The old stockaded trading post, Fort Edmonton,

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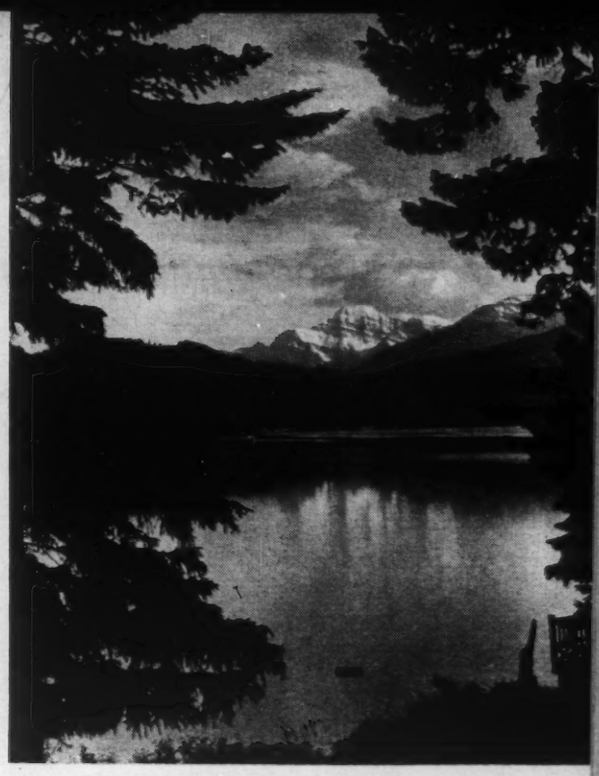
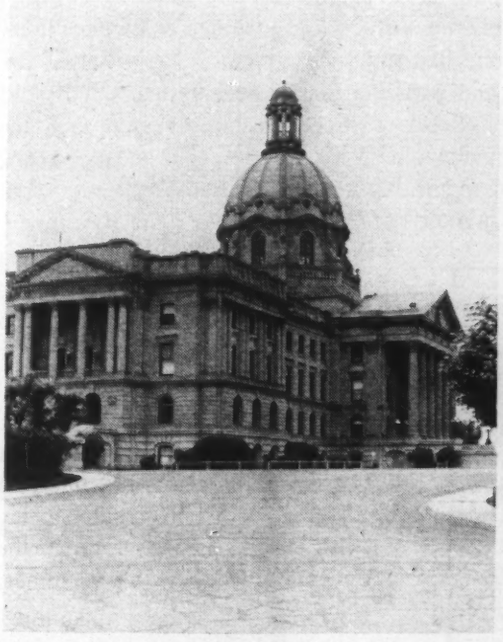
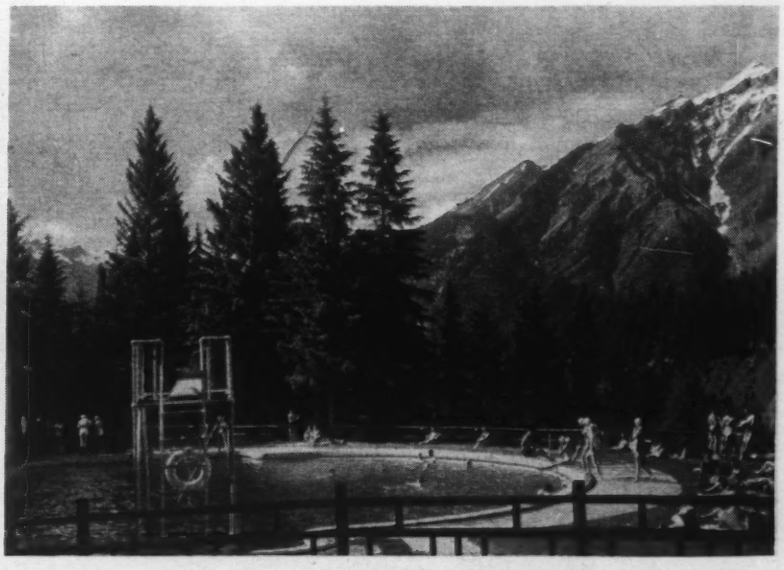
nff is headquarters of Banff National Park. It is famed for s hotel, golf course along the river and the School of Fine Arts.



Lovely Lac Beauvert is setting for CNR's Jasper Park Lodge, a top holiday resort.



Parliament Buildings at Edmonton are on the site of an old fur-trading post. City now booms.



The swimming pool at the CPR's Banff Springs Hotel. This chateau-like resort has everything for the discerning holiday-maker.

Along the Banff-Jasper highway is the Columbia Icefield. It covers 100 square miles, is source of three rivers.

Back to Calgary, this time for a visit to St. George's Island, with its life-sized models of ancient reptiles.

What happened to New Hosco and how a combination of factors gave the Toronto Exchange its most rambunctious spree of recent times.

Midsummer Madness Hits Mining Market

by R. M. Baiden

COPPER DID IT AGAIN. Just when Bay Street promoters were feeling at their lowest, their favorite child, copper, appeared from nowhere with a bag of gold. With money in the kick, promoters once again are making plans.

For two years The Street had been unable to launch a really successful promotion. Declining metal prices, trade barriers and lack of speculative interest by the public reduced stock trading and brokers' and promoters' income to a trickle. The Street, in fact, suffered a severe depression.

On the surface there was no real reason to expect a change. Metal prices had not been particularly encouraging although copper had risen somewhat from its low. On the other hand, however, International Nickel had announced substantial cuts in copper production. O[n] laying the whole picture were summer holidays an[d] apparently fairly general disinterest in the market. [A]nd large, brokers were not looking for much acti[on] before this Fall.

But beneath the surface things were somewhat different. The public had not seen any speculative action for a long time and with the long doldrums many had sold out their shareholdings. Speculators had also seen industrial stocks regain about 60 per cent of the losses they suffered in the big break. The public, in fact, was ready for a market but Bay Street had none to offer.

Because The Street had none to offer, it didn't believe that a market was possible. Traders had been keeping alive by shorting any stock that showed a tendency to rise. The professionals were bearish.

Into this strange situation of a public eager for a market play and The Street not thinking a play possible, came a third factor: the never-ending search for new mines.

Big mining companies make long-range plans. A big copper mining company isn't too concerned by fluctuations in the copper market. It knows that to stay in business it must have copper, so it keeps on looking for copper regardless of the state of the market.

When an engineer for a big copper producing company hears of a drill core with evidence of high copper content on the property of a small, independently managed company, he knows he has to act quickly, especially when a second large mining company is a big shareholder.

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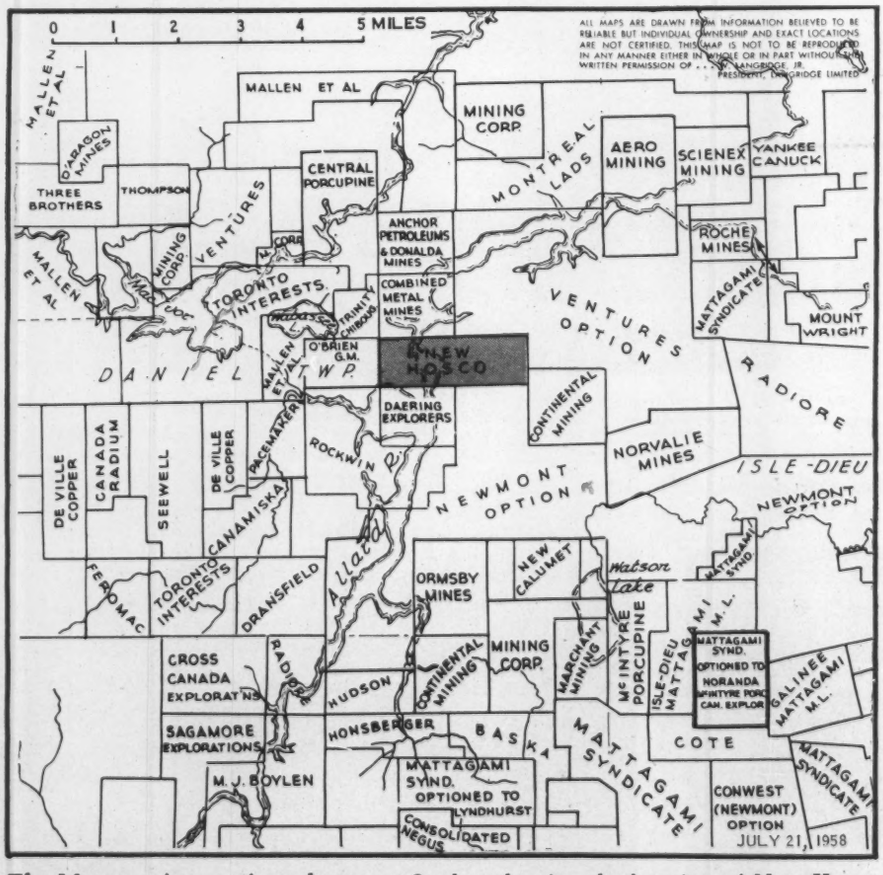
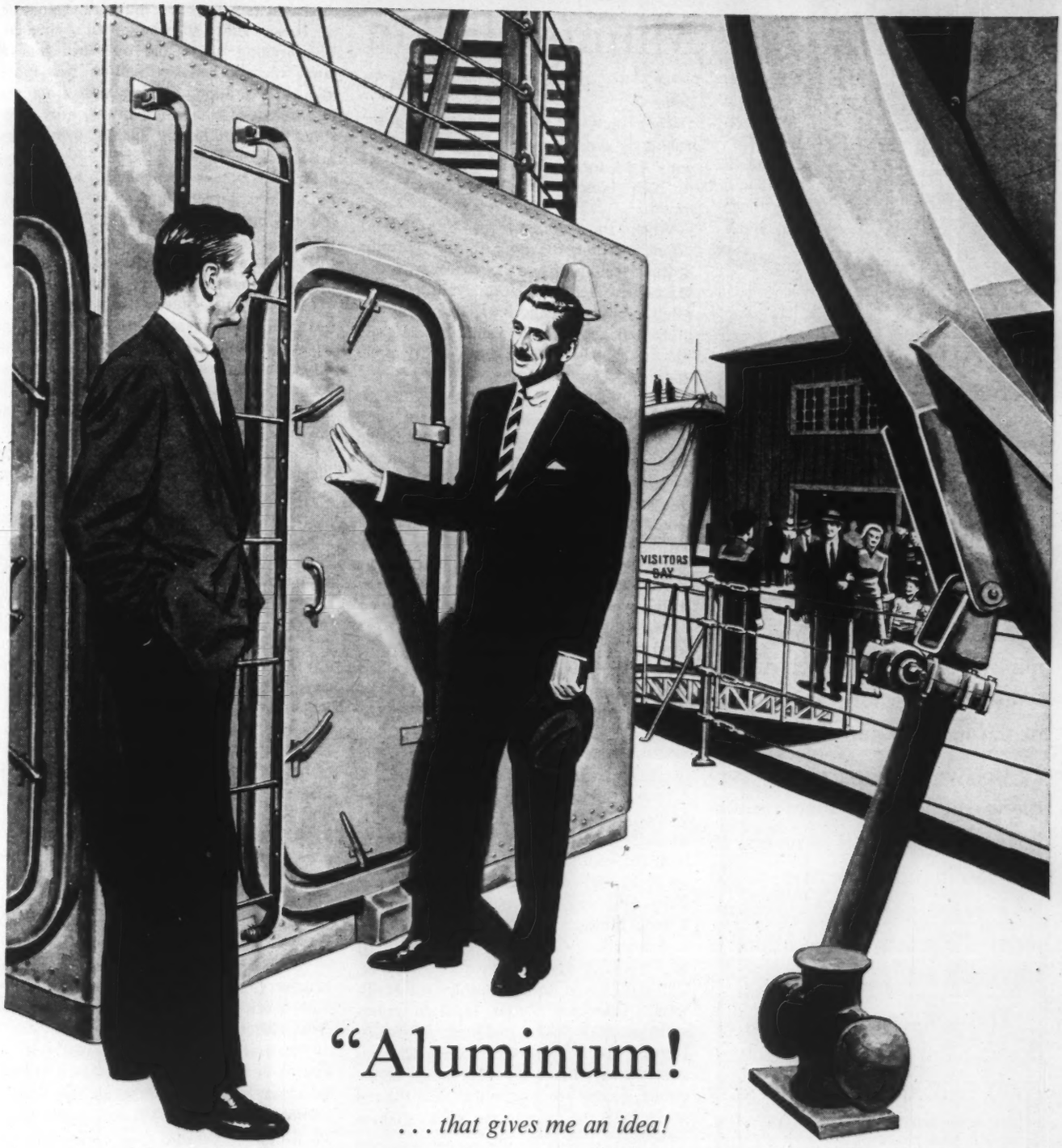


The Mattagami area of northwestern Quebec showing the location of New Hosco and other properties, shares of which were carried upward in frenzied market rise.



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Mining Market

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

The result of this mixture—an eager public, a cynical Street and a big company fight for control—is what happened to New Hosco Mines Ltd. earlier this month.

When "buy" orders for New Hosco began reaching the floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange from the property in the Mattagami area of Quebec, cynical traders saw the price rise and immediately moved in to sell short in the belief that Hosco was just a flash in the pan. They figured on a small, quick profit.

But instead of a brief flurry of orders and a small rise, the buy orders continued to pour in and the stock continued to rise. The shorts, becoming nervous decided to cover, just to be safe. But here a critical factor became apparent: the "floating supply" of stock was small. To cover, the shorts had to buy in at much higher prices.

This short covering forced New Hosco stock even higher as traders scrambled desperately for stock. The copper market for 1958 was under way.

By this time New Hosco stock had jumped from 17 cents to almost $3 a share within three days starting Monday, June 30. Even at this stage, The Street didn't realize what was happening. The public was still not in the market.

Orders continued to pour in from the property and when the drill core assays showed 4.82 per cent copper over 57 feet, the roof blew off and Hosco soared to $7.25. By now, however, The Street knew what was going on and knew it had a good thing.

When Hosco soared it carried a trail of other copper companies — Barnat, Cabanga, Cody Reco, Consolidated Halliwell, Coldstream, Cusco, Donalda, International Ranwick, Lyndhurst, Norvalie, O'Brien, Roche, Rockwin, Trinity Chibougamau and Wiltsey—for the benefit of the public. Except for distribution near the top of Hosco's rise, it was the stock of these companies that the public bought and that provided the promoters with their much-needed funds.

With the "blow-off" (the rapid distribution of stock at high prices to the public) completed, copper stock settled back as promoters worked quickly on plans to capitalize on the newly-discovered interest of the public.

No one can say what promoters will seize on for the next market play—natural gas, nickel, iron or titanium—any more than anyone can say whether the frantic stock market activity over New Hosco will produce a mine. But some things could bear looking into.

For example, on the basis of the 2,230,000 common shares of New Hosco then outstanding, the market's valuation of Hosco June 30 was about $400,000. Five trading days—and one drill hole—later; the market's evaluation was more than $16 million. During that time the equivalent of the company's entire outstanding capitalization turned over in as little as two trading days.

It is true that the market activity of Hosco was largely due to a number of unusual circumstances. But it is also true that an over-eager public jumped into a lot of not particularly attractive issues on the strength of the flurry in Hosco.

The Toronto Stock Exchange says it has had no indication of anything unlawful in connection with Hosco and the subsequent market activity. The Ontario Securities Commission says that since it has no indication from the Exchange of anything amiss it is not investigating.

In all probability there was nothing illegal. But Hosco marks the end of the slump for the mining market and, probably, the beginning of another boom. And the fact remains that a lot of people paid out a lot of money for stock in companies that will not benefit a nickel even if Hosco does become a profitable mine.

It is also doubtful if the public had any knowledge of why Hosco was rising as rapidly as it did or whether the reasons in any way justified the rise. In fact, the evidence points the other way. If the public knew the rise was largely due to technical short-selling, shortage of floating stock supply and a fight between two big companies for control, would they have been eager to jump in—either to Hosco or any of the companies it pulled along? Logic argues against it, but the fact is they did.

Now the stage is set for new promotions. The public has demonstrated its willingness and the promoters have the necessary cash. It's highly unlikely they will overlook the lessons to be learned from Hosco.

What are these lessons? Just this: It doesn't matter how improbable a promotion may look, if you raise enough hoopla, manage to obscure what is actually going on and at the same time create the impression that every company even remotely associated with the promotion will benefit enormously, you've got a good deal.

Again, there was no indication of anything illegal in the Hosco affair. Also, Hosco itself was not a promotion in the usual sense of the term, although the companies that tagged along had all the earmarks of promotions.

Hosco demonstrates another important fact. In this market things can happen fast. Perhaps it is time for those privileged to deal in securities to take another look and make sure they can act as rapidly to prevent, or uncover, possible skulduggery just as fast.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"WHAT'S THAT, DAD?" asked Bill, looking over his shoulder. "I can't read a word of it."

"Just a good story about the bad old days."

The boy grinned. "Mostly you call them the good old days," he said. "But how long ago was that?"

His father put down the book and did some quick figuring. "There's a girl, Julia, who was married in the year that is the square of what Phoebe's age was when Julia was born. And Phoebe was born in the year that is the square of what Julia's age was when Julia was married."

"Hold it!" Bill protested. "I must write that down."

His father waited a moment and then continued. "Phoebe, who was just thirty-three, went to the wedding with her son Marcus. His age, multiplied by the age of Julia's mother, both in exact years, gave the year of Julia's birth."

It seemed hopeless at first, but Bill did manage to figure it all out eventually. So what year was the wedding, and how old was Marcus then? (80)

Answers on Page 36.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

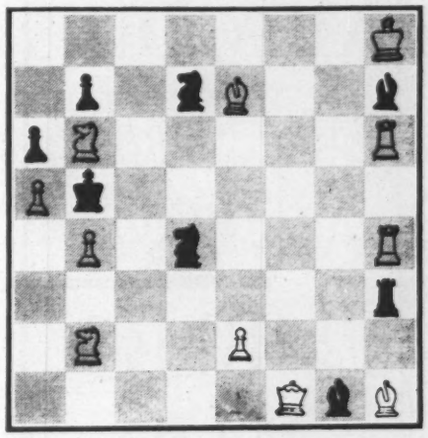
"IL A GAGNE SES épaulettes" is a favorite French-Canadian chanson, extolling achievement. An epaulette is defined as a badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers, and the word has been adopted into chess terminology to classify a finale now known as the "Epaulette Mate". The set-up occurs most often when the King is flanked by two Rooks, with attacking Queen or Rook delivering mate on an open file.

White: A. Albin, Black: Dr. O. Bernstein (Vienna, 1904).

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; 4. Kt-B3; P-Q3; 5. P-Q3, Kt-B3; 6. B-KKt5, B-K3; 7. Kt-Q5, BxKt; 8. BxB, P-KR3; 9. BxQKtch, PxB; 10. BxKt, QxB; 11. P-B3, R-QKtl; 12. P-QKt4, B-Kt3; 13. Q-R4, P-Q4; 14. PxP, P-K5; 15. PxKP, QxPch; 16. K-K2, Q-B5c. 17. K-K1, QxKPch; 18. K-B1, Castles; 19. QxBP KR-K1; 20. K-Kt1, R-K3; 21. Q-Q7, R-Q3 22. Q-R4, Q-K7; 23. R-KB1, QxKt; 24. PxQ, R-Kt3 mate.

Solution of Problem No. 197 (Fleck), Key, 1. B-Kt2.

Problem No. 198, by R. Buchner. White mates in two. (11 + 8)



Take It Easy

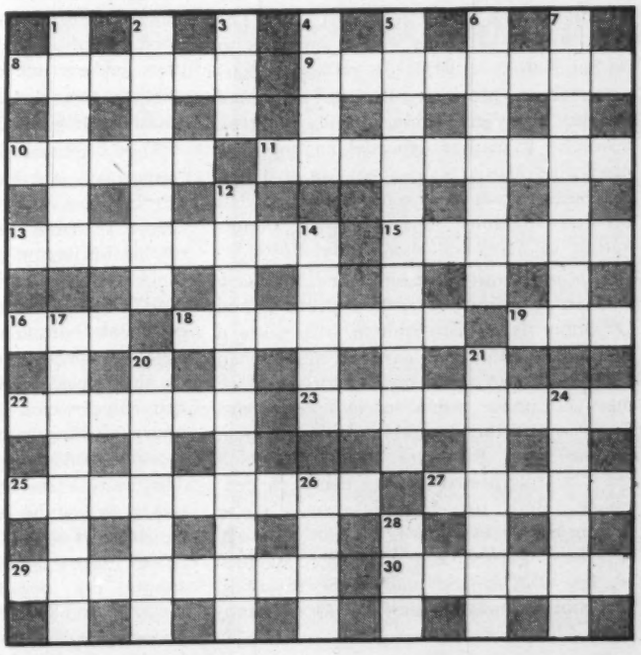
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

8, 11 Such an impossibly long period would be a little less hard on the clergy in February. (1, 5, 2, 7)
9 It must have been a volcanic one he got up to find lava churning. (8)
10 Suitable fare for the staff of life insurance companies? (5)
11 See 8.
13 Game to dance with the bottom foremost? (8)
15 He started working like a Trojan to become a hero. (6)
16, 19 Blush on the left side only? (6)
18 Let's bum for a change. (7)
19 See 16.
22 Conclusion reached from an anagram of 19. (6)
23 Whodunit? Seldom one of these. (8)
25 How Crichton behaved? (9)
27 Ridicule was the 22 of her great aunt. (5)
29 Trait that got Anne in a mess. (8)
30 When you snore, please turn over. (6)

DOWN

1 Mary's sin is out, which gets the city in a turmoil. (6)
2 People find him most offensive. (7)
3, 28 Oedipus evidently came from The Banana Belt. (6)
4 This might come as a slight blow to smokers. (4)
5 Yet Rodin's "The Thinker" is quite! (11)
6 Fish that used to have a landing place. (7)
7 What a lovely ad she would make for St. Valentine's Day. (8)
12 But his cures excluded hope and charity. (5, 6)
14 By the sound of it you bore them. (5)
17 Was he vile to go around and do 'er in? (8)
20 O these are beliefs. (7)
21 It deals in particulars. (7)
24 Enlist, perhaps, to get a decoration. (6)
26 The sun, as it were, rises from the east. (4)
28 See 3.



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

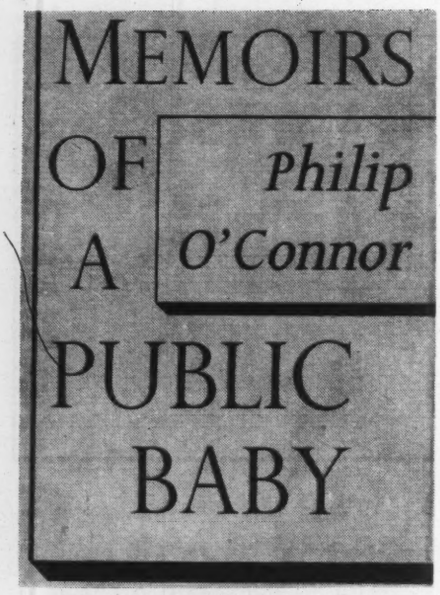
1, 37. False teeth
4, 35. Eye-tooth
6 See 35
11, 18. Lima bean
12 Brush
13 Dais
14 Tin-plate
15 Wealth
16 Molar
18 See 11
19 Lugs
22 See 36
24 Each
25 Stump
28 Atonal
30 Narrator
32 Anti
33 Clean
34 Pull
35, 6. Tooth paste
35, 7. Tooth and nail
36, 22. Ill-bred
37 See 1

DOWN

2 Alibi
3 Scarpia
5 You never can tell
7 See 35
8 Taint
9 U-boat
10, 20. Chewing gum
17 Our
20 See 10
21 Replace
23 Dentist
26 Trample
27 Wrong
29 Tango
31 Owlet (447)

Books

by Robertson Davies



Jacket Design

Moriarty in Middle Age

Hipsterism is simply one of the many modern forms of that boozy, bogus romanticism which has so little to do with romanticism which finds its expression in art.

WHEN JACK KEROUAC'S novel *On The Road* caused so much sensation at its publication in 1957, his principal character, Dean Moriarty, became a symbol of the beat generation. It is doubtful, however, if readers expected anyone very much like Moriarty to appear in real life. But he has done so, and has indeed written his autobiography; he is Philip O'Connor, author of *Memoirs of a Public Baby*.

It is not a mirror-resemblance. Moriarty was an American of little education, and O'Connor is an Englishman with quite a lot of education. We leave Moriarty when he is not much more than twenty, and we meet O'Connor when he is entering his forties. But the resemblance is striking, all the same. Both are "hipsters", which may be interpreted as practising existentialists. Both live for sensation—"We're getting our kicks, *anyway*", Dean Moriarty is always saying, and so does O'Connor in his own lingo—and when sensation will not come unbidden it can be summoned by drink or drugs.

Both are intense in their devotion to the people who surround them at the moment, and utterly faithless to those who are at a distance. Both are from what we may call, with great restraint, "broken homes". But of course Dean Moriarty is a character in fiction, and Philip O'Connor is a living man, so that in his case we see what happens to the hipster as his fourth decade draws near. Moriarty is a much sentimentalised hipster; O'Connor is the real, sad, sordid article.

O'Connor was born in England during the First Great War; his mother was an inept confidence trickster, and it seems probable that his father was the most faithful of her lovers, a broken-down scholar known to him as Uncle Haslam. For a time he was abandoned to a Frenchwoman who kept a small shop near Boulogne, who seems to have been a decent sort, and whom he loved. Some of his upbringing was undertaken by a cousin who was a civil servant, also a decent sort but without much talent for parenthood. Mother and Uncle Haslam, with their endless schemes to get money for nothing, their dirt and their quarrels, were decisive early influences.

They influenced little Philip against "suburbia" and bourgeois moral values. His cry was that of D. H. Lawrence—"How I loathe ordinariness! How from my soul I abhor nice simple people with their eternal price list! It makes my blood boil!" This is the protest of many a man of talent, but unless he has character as well, the protest leads him only to take on the opposites of those bourgeois characteristics which he hates. He escapes bourgeois morals, not by rising to a higher morality but by outraging the bourgeois. They save, so he squanders; they are temperate, so he is intemperate; they live in dread of what the neighbours will say, so he makes the neighbours say it. He is simply the negative of the bourgeois positive, and in his way he is as much the prisoner of the bourgeois values he hates as the most tremulous Mr. Pooter who ever penned *The Diary of a Nobody*. There is only one way of escape from bourgeois values, and that is upward, to aristocratic values; the road downward leads only to the bourgeois jail or the bourgeois insane asylum.

O'Connor seems to have avoided jail, but he had a short term in an asylum, and like many another inmate, he seems to have been convinced that he tricked the doctors by his superior cunning. He has a whirl at communism, he wrote private (i.e. incomprehensible) poetry, which attracted some attention, and he either married or lived with a girl who became insane, and helped her to spend her money. One of his great delights (as with Dean Moriarty) was to drive very fast in powerful cars. He was a well-known figure in that part of London around Fitzroy Square which he names Fitzrovia in what he calls "the thirties, in the days when the arts were still somewhat 'flowers of evil' and before *la boheme* had developed into a flat joke."

This quotation is significant of his immaturity; how egotistical it is to think that one's own youth took place in the last fling of the one, the true, the apostolic Bohemianism! How sad, and how mistaken, to think that when one's own youth has passed, true Bohemianism has vanished from the world! But how like a hipster to think so; hipsterism is a philosophy for youth, and it has no comfort for those who carry it into middle age. Hipsterism is simply one of the many modern forms of that boozy, ill-understood, bogus romanticism which is as old as European civilization, and which has so little to do with the deeply-felt and understood romanticism which finds expression in art.

Readers of *On The Road* will remember the moment of revelation when the narrator, Sal Paradise, realizes that Dean Moriarty is THE HOLY GOOF—meaning the simpleton of such transparent goodness and beauty that his actions cannot be judged by worldly standards. Such a concept, called The Fool In Christ, is common in literature, and probably Dostoievsky's Prince Myshkin belongs in this category. Kerouac several times refers to Dean Moriarty as a saint—a saint who attains to sainthood, and wipes out all guilt and responsibility, by feverish activity and a tireless application to sexual conquest. O'Connor, without direct reference to it, seems also to believe in this muddled

notion. It boils down to the dictum that there is no law but your own will; those who embrace such a philosophy should take a little time to reflect that the outcome of behaviour so based will be directly influenced by what kind of will you have, and what you choose to do with it.

In O'Connor's case the results of such a belief are clear. He originated nothing, and so he had to find his revolt against ordinary society in channels already created by others. Thus he became the toy of fate and the creature of circumstance just as surely as if he had been a clerk in an office. Revolt for its own sake can become a bitter servitude.

He is not unaware of what was wrong with him. Indeed, he writes very clearly about it, and these are his words: "The strivings of the ill-educated are painful, the outcome usually dishonest: for imperceptibly they aim at and acquire, instead of culture, the manners (including, and especially the intellectual manners) of the educated classes . . . Yet nothing's more foolish, and moreover intellectually uneconomical than to separate oneself from one's economic equals . . . This separation was my tower, not even of ivory, but of far memories, associations and weakening pre-dispositions".

Perhaps it is wrong to say that Dean Moriarty is fiction, and Philip O'Connor fact; there is enough in this book to suggest that there is much in O'Connor's picture of his young self which is touched with imagination, and that he has suppressed references to the judgment and self-knowledge which he must have in order to write as he now does. He writes well, neither glorifying his past behaviour too much, nor grovelling in repentance for past sins. He could not have the ability as a writer which he now possesses if it had not been in him in his younger days.

Why, then, did he not ply his trade as a writer when he was in his twenties? Why this disordered, riotous, and apparently miserable life of booze, drugs and scrambled sexuality? The answer seems to be that he embraced this life intentionally, in search of sensation and believing sensation to be the highest good. That makes him a member of an interesting group who are now attracting much attention and causing alarm among people who enjoy being alarmed, and which has many names. Kerouac calls them The Beat Generation, and insists that "beat" must be understood, at least in part, as implying "beatific". They hope to achieve release from the squalor, and especially the dullness, of ordinary life by an increased pace of life and a glut of sensation.

The Beats are chiefly American, and in Great Britain they have a partial, but by no means exact, counterpart, in the Angries. I shall have a few things to say about the Angries in our next issue.

D. H. Lawrence: The same cry.

Memoirs of a Public Baby, by Philip O'Connor — pp. 232 — *British Book Service — $4.*

100-Year Wonder

British Columbia Rides A Star, by Vera Kelsey—pp. 298, endpaper map, illustrations, index—*Dent—$5.50.*

BECAUSE BRITISH COLUMBIA is in the public eye this centennial year, the publishers of this book sought a professional writer, who did not know the province, to travel widely in it and set down a series of fresh impressions free of the local loyalties often so fiercely maintained by those who know the province well. The result is an excellent travel book which blends historical and geographic background, local anecdote, personalities, and hard facts into a sound and pleasing piece of journalism.

It is impossible to be half-hearted about a province as marvellous as British Columbia. Miss Kelsey's descriptions of Kalamalka Lake or of Barkley Sound, for example, will seem adequate to those who have seen such beauties for themselves. They convey, for those who have not, that thrilling sense of wonder which is the common response to a first glimpse of British Columbia, a sense of wonder which even the native never quite lose.

M.A.H.

Inside Story

Bid the Soldiers Shoot, A Personal narrative by John Lodwick—pp. 296—*British Book Service—$4.25.*

JOHN LODWICK was living in St. Remy-de-Provence in 1939 when war broke out and with the impulsiveness of his twenty-three years, he joined the French Foreign Legion. He was captured in the retreat of the Legion, escaped, was arrested as a bicycle thief, almost escaped across the Pyrenees only to be brought back to prison at Perpignan. He must surely have established some sort of record for capture and escape in the course of a highly eventful career in the army which saw him dropped into France as a saboteur, leading a commando group in Crete and incarcerated in a succession of prisons from Athens to Salonika and Serbia.

His story is packed with curious incident and bizarre people, most of whom he met inside one or other of the various prisons in which he was temporarily detained. The story has a grim irony about it that is relieved by a ribald wit. This is not a book for the squeamish or Colonel Blimp.

F.A.R.

Ships and Men

The Admiral's Fancy, by Showell Styles —pp. 278—*British Book Service—$3.00.* THIS IS ANOTHER of the novels written about Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton. It is the story of Benjamin Hallowell who served as a captain under Nelson and who met the admiral's fancy when she was Romney's model and he was a susceptible young lieutenant of twenty. He continued to run across her in a variety of circumstances throughout her curious career. Mr. Styles, fortunately, is more interested in ships and the men who command them than in the vagaries of Lady Hamilton and this redeems a well-worn theme.

F.A.R.

Books Received

Cruel Easter (Michael Sandys) — *British Books—$3.50.*

Lawrence Sterne As Yorick (Willard Connely)—*British Books—$5.50.*

Shylock for a Summer (Diana Valk)—*British Books—$4.00.*

The Way Of The Tumbrils (John Elliot)—*British Books—$4.00.*

Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts (Sir Frederick Kenyon) — *McLelland & Stewart—$8.50.*

The Image Makers (Bernard V. Dryer)—*Musson—$4.95.*

Two Women (Alberto Moravia)—*British Books—$4.00.*

Zenobia (Angus Heriot)—*British Books—$3.75.*

The Great E.B. (Herman Kogan) — *Encyclopaedia Britannica—$4.95.*

Aubade (Kenneth Martin) — *Ryerson — $2.25.*

The Gentleman Comrade (Ferenc Imrey)—*Greenwich—$3.50.*

Lights on the St. Lawrence (Jean L. Gogo) *Ryerson—$6.00.*

Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age (Raymond L. Garthoff) — *Burns and MacEachern—$5.75.*

The Hard Blue Sky (Shirley Ann Grau) —*McClelland & Stewart—$5.50.*

My Brother's Keeper (Stanislaus Joyce)—*British Books—$5.50.*

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Riding the Microwaves

LAST DOMINION DAY the Trans-Canada Telephone System introduced the new microwave network, linking Victoria, BC, with Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Technically, this is an extraordinary achievement, even in an electronic era where the extraordinary has become commonplace. The new network, the longest in the world, sets up live communication over a route that runs almost a quarter of the way round the planet.

Briefly, the problem was to set up a microwave system that would follow the curve of the planet from sea to sea; for microwaves, like light waves, follow a straight line till they reach the horizon, then shoot off into space. This meant that it was necessary to erect steel towers at twenty-five to thirty-mile intervals across the Dominion, each tower equipped with special antennæ for receiving and transmitting microwave signals; this in turn involved dealing with all the problems of open waterways, scrub, rock, muskeg, prairie gumbo soil, and mountains, as the working gangs moved from east to west. Altogether the construction of the microwave skyway is an example of stubborn human achievement that ranks with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It was, of course, infinitely more complex than the early transcontinental venture, which was largely a matter of wrestling a pathway across the rock, muskeg and mountains of a continent. The sky pathway offered a different set of problems; had, in fact to be equipped with practically every ingenuity of the electronic age—robot-like control at every point, together with duplicate channels and assemblies, emergency power supplies, and an elaborate alarm system capable of answering questions, obeying orders and summoning help, with the whole system responding automatically.

By the end of June the installation was complete, with every tower and relay station ready to click into action, and the CBC studios prepared to present their first transcontinental "live" program. Nothing had been overlooked except, as it turned out, a presentable script.

This curious obliviousness to the needs and expectations of an audience was even more in evidence in the opening program presented on Dominion Day. Apparently the creators of the new microwave network were as absorbed in their vast new toy as a seven-year-old in a brand-new meccano set. Nothing else mattered. As a result, the Dominion Day script appeared to have been put together with a wild haste and disregard that would have horrified any honest electronic engineer, working in his own field.

The program took the form of an ostensible tribute to Samuel Champlain, but long before it was over the script had fallen into a tangle that might have confused even explorer Champlain. As far as I could discover it seemed to be travelling in an ellipse about two loci—the statue of Champlain and the Toronto studio presided over by Narrator Rene Levesque and Miss Joyce Davidson. In between times the camera darted about the Dominion in every direction, as innocent of itinerary as a water-bug on a pond. Sydney, Victoria, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, then back to the looming back of Miss Davidson's head. Sample interview during one of these forays:

Miss Davidson: Is it hard to fly a helicopter, Mr. Agar?

Mr. Agar: Yes.

Miss Davidson: you mean it's really hard to fly a helicopter?

Mr. Agar: I didn't hear you . . .

And so it went, for an hour and a half, with "live" subjects presented as stills, by-standers photographed from the knees down as they wandered casually into camera range, and over and over again the back of Miss Davidson's head. which seemed to loom as large as the Great Lakes area before the program was over. To confuse things still further, the direction called at times for two simultaneous voices on the sound-track. Apparently this was intended to convey the notion of Canadian bilingualism. Actually it sounded as though someone had inadvertently crossed his signals. Meanwhile Narrator Levesque was compelled to shout himself hoarse against the English-speaking competition. Towards the end he sounded like an agonized parody of Andy Devine.

An immense amount of money, labor, imagination and ingenuity went into the creation of the new microwave network. The opening program made it clear however that its value in recording day by day, or even second by second happenings three thousand miles away must still depend largely on the imagination, wit and perceptiveness of the human being who is making the record.

"A human achievement ranking with the building of the CPR".

"The back of Miss Davidson's head".

Insurance

by William Sclater

Radiation Protection

While I am pleased to note how my fire policy protects my home against nuclear fire or explosion I am interested in knowing what other nuclear protection is available. With the increasing use of nuclear-power plants we will all be exposed to the dangers of radio-active contamination if anything goes wrong.—N. M., Windsor.

That's for sure, And until we find some potently effective means of rendering radioactive materials or radioactive waste harmless in short order—and I have no doubt we will—this constitutes a real danger. Insurance underwriters have approached this problem slowly and carefully. An insurance company could go bankrupt very quickly in the face of the claims for unlimited damage that could ensue.

However it is a modern problem that must be met and pools are being formed in the U.S., U.K., and Canada now for this purpose. Fire and casualty insurance companies are forming the Canadian pool under the aegis of nine fire and casualty underwriting companies who will form a governing council. Chairman is Mr. James Matson, General Manager of the Royal-Liverpool Group.

The aim is to set up a fund of $10 million to issue policies of insurance against damage to nuclear reactors and to insure against the widespread claims that could result from a reactor going out of control. Another policy would provide protection for persons coming in contact with nuclear reactors and might be exposed to nuclear radiation. In Britain one nuclear plant breakdown contaminated more than 200 square miles of adjoining countryside and the need for the coverage will grow with the growth of nuclear power in industry.

Age Problem

An old friend of mine, age 87 now, took out a life insurance policy back in 1929 when he was 58 years of age. The annual premium is $550 and he has been using the dividends to reduce the premium. The policy is for $10,000. I do not like to see him having to pay this large premium every year now. He has already paid in more than $15,000 all told and the present cash surrender value is about $8,350. He is healthy and could live for several more years yet. What can I do to advise him if he does not wish to continue paying these yearly premiums?—J.D., Port Arthur.

May I suggest you discuss with the life insurance underwriter of the company issuing the policy as he would have all the detail. Speaking in general terms there is the option of taking a cash settlement which, invested in government bonds might meet the situation but what might be more suitable to the circumstances would be a paid-up policy, on which he wouldn't have to pay any more. He has had the protection of the whole $10,000 sum all through his crucial sixties of course. That would leave him with an estate in good shape and with something to leave to anyone who looked after him.

I do not think there should be any need to go on paying these large premiums at his age when this is not Term Insurance. Whatever you do, keep in mind that the important thing is to maintain the earned value inherent here, built up over the premium paying years.

Fireproof House

I am proposing to build a house and I wish it to be of good fireproof-type construction with doors that will open in fire emergency and will not get stuck so that we cannot get out, and also with ceilings that will not fall down on us or collapse underneath us if there should happen to be a fire. Is there any proving of such building done in Canada? Some information I would appreciate.—T.d'B., Montreal.

The Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada are constantly testing building fittings and materials, chimneys and other related equipment to find out how fire-resistant they are and the Underwriters' Label on a product is a guarantee of such testing.

Several manufacturers produce fire-resistant doors, set in steel frames that meet your requirement. Building construction assemblies such as floor and ceiling can be tested and classified on a time basis such as two, three or four-hour fire resistant quality for safeguarding lives and property. Roof construction can be similarly tested and approved and manufacturers are taking advantage of these services. Specify this type of building and construction materials, equipment and assemblies. It will naturally cost a little more in some cases but you are buying built-in protection.

The Underwriters' Laboratories, located at Scarborough, Ont., is a non-profit organization sponsored by the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters for the examination and listing of appliances, devices and materials as to their life, fire and casualty hazards, and for crime prevention.

Policy Conversion

When I was 18 years of age I took out a $10,000 straight life policy and for 29 years I have been paying a premium of $137 each year on it, using the dividends to increase the face value of the policy. I want to know what I can do about this policy—stop paying premiums by converting it or something.—P.M., Port Arthur.

Wish I had taken out a $10,000 life policy when I was 18. It is a very wise thing to do. You do not give me any details of your policy but in any event the best advice I have for you is to consult either the life underwriter of the company whose policy it is or the Branch Manager and ask them to advise you. They will know what options you have. I can imagine you will have the option of taking a paid-up policy, which is a good idea; or converting your present policy to a 30-pay life, which may be a better idea in your circumstances. You might even look into the annuity possibilities, such as an annuity to commence at say age 55 or 60. But do see a competent representative of the company from which you purchased this policy and ask him to advise you in the light of your circumstances.

If you are married and with one or more dependents your position is quite different to that of a bachelor, for example and these are all circumstances which the life underwriter will take into account.

Trip Protection

I am taking my family away for a month on a motor trip this summer. Most of the time I will be driving in the U.S.A. I have full auto coverage but I have no accident insurance protection. What do you advise in the way of protection for myself, wife and two children.—H.A., Winnipeg.

See your local fire and casualty agent and take out trip insurance from the time you leave home until you return—portal to portal. This insurance is for a principal sum in case of loss of life and/or limb and injury expense to cover doctors, surgeons, nurses etc. in the event of accident. Make sure the whole family is covered too. Incidentally, as you appear to have no accident insurance that is something worth looking into. There are many good year-round accident policies on the market that will protect you in the event of accident anywhere, including going and coming from work in your own hometown.

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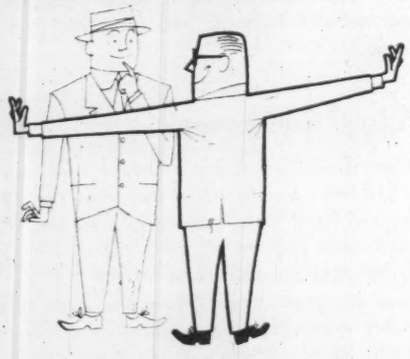

"You should 've seen the one that got away"

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Gold & Dross

Decline in life stocks — Reliable but cyclical — A blue chip with hopes for the future — What is a proxy fighter?

Life Stocks

Why did life insurance stocks decline 75%?—B. H., Winnipeg.

There has been a considerable fluctuation in life insurance stocks although declines didn't reach proportions of 75 per cent on any broad scale.

Life insurance stocks have traditionally been associated with stable, ever-increasing values. Investors in Hartford, Conn. — the insurance capital of the U.S. — have from time immemorial assured their financial future by buying into life insurance companies' equities.

The anticipation of profitable stock splits and juicy cash dividends led investors to follow strength in Canadian life insurance stocks. Then the stocks sold off when it became apparent that there was a mounting trend for the companies to mutualize. The prices at which the companies could buy their own outstanding shares to become mutuals were determined by the federal insurance department and were related to the companies' liquid position. In some cases, the prices which the government permitted the companies to pay for their shares were substantially below the high price which the shares had reached in open-market trading.

Some of the life stocks are listed and their price fluctuations are a matter of public record. Otherwise they are traded over-the-counter but records of the price at which they transferred are kept by specialists in this type of issue, such as Intercity Securities, Toronto. This firm will no doubt be pleased to provide you with the correct prices.

National Steel Car

Are shares of National Steel Car Corporation a reliable investment? — D. W., Vancouver.

National Steel Car is a reliable company but since it operates in a cyclical industry its shares are highly speculative. Outlook for the company at this time is uncertain but the speculator should watch for signs of improvement.

Prospects depend on general business conditions and the business of the railways. The company has been able to book a small amount of new work recently and is hopeful of keeping the plant moderately busy until the end of October.

The company reported a net profit of $1,873,871 or $2.67 a share, for the fiscal year ended March 31 last. This represented a drop of about 25 per cent from the previous year's $2,242,152 or $3.19 a share.

The annual report stated that the demand for railway equipment for the remainder of the year would be limited to small-volume orders.

It was noted that the prospect for export business continued unfavorable due to relatively higher costs and currency restrictions.

Page-Hersey

Do you still recommend Page-Hersey?—K.S., Montreal.

Page-Hersey is a blue-chip issue selling at a price which reflects great hopes for its future. This is tied to the general economic growth of Canada, especially to that segment concerned with oil and gas.

The company, which recently split its stock, manufactures, in its own or subsidiary plants, steel pipe in all sizes up to 36 inches. It is not necessary to detail the list of uses for pipe but special mention at this time may be made of the possibilities of the product being marketed in substantial quantities for "big-inch" oil, gas and water lines.

Page-Hersey tapped new possibilities since the discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947, which has since been reflected in hundreds of millions of dollars poured into oil and gas development. Canada now has several thousand miles of "big-inch" pipeline and the end is not in sight. Possibilities of a natural gas line from Alberta to the U.S. and of a crude oil pipeline from Alberta to Montreal are being discussed. Page-Hersey would presumably not only secure business in large-diameter pipe from such projects but be a major supplier of tube for the smaller gathering systems.

Water becomes scarce as agriculture and industry expand. Ontario is, however, fortunately located on the Great Lakes and a project for piping water from them to western Ontario is receiving serious consideration by the provincial government.

Further expansion in water-pipe markets can be visualized.

When the oil and water markets are superimposed on Page-Hersey's established outlets for home, industrial and municipal use, an interesting picture is presented. The effect of this has not been lost on the investment community. Growth of the value of the equity is not an unreasonable expectation, although this does not mean that it can not recede from recent levels.

Proxy Fighters

I know a proxy fighter has something to do with votes for control of a company but would like more information about this activity so as to be able to follow news stories in the daily press about proxy battles. There seem to be more proxy fights lately.—J. H., Niagara Falls.

A proxy fighter, as the term is popularly used, is a professional "shareholder" whose support is for sale—at the highest price. He is either the equivalent of a ward heeler in party politics or the guardian of the shareholders' interests, depending on which side he is on.

The proxy fighter has two main areas in which he operates: the solicitation of proxies, either by mail or personally, and on the floor at a corporate meeting.

To understand the place of the proxy fighter, some background material on corporations is necessary.

The joint-stock company is an association of partners who elect officers to conduct the enterprise. This election takes place at a legally-called meeting. Provision is made for voting by shareholders unable to attend in person. Shareholders receive a proxy form in favor of the incumbent board of directors or its nominees. In the event of a contest for control of the company shareholders will also receive a proxy form in favor of a second or third list of nominees.

The number of proxy fights is small in proportion to the number of joint-stock companies in existence. In most cases, the re-election of a board of directors is assured by the indifference of the bulk of shareholders. Some corporate meetings scarcely draw enough shareholders to form a quorum.

This shareholder indifference may create the incentive for a group of shareholders to wrest control of a company away from its current board. For if shareholders are indifferent they are an easy mark for a well-thought solicitation of their proxies by the dissentients. This is a condition to which some boards of directors are now paying considerable attention. They are trying to consolidate their hold on shareholders' support by "humanizing" their annual reports—that is, by providing pictures and background details of them-

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NORANDA MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15th, 1958 to shareholders of record August 15th, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary

Toronto, Ontario
July 10th, 1958

Ask your investment dealer or Broker for prospectus.

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Ltd.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On July 16th, 1958, a quarterly dividend of 17½ cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable September 5th, 1958 to shareholders of record at the close of business August 6th, 1958.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
July 16, 1958 *Secretary*

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 48

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "A" shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1958, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 26th, 1958.

By order of the Board.
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 8, 1958.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 48

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "B" shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of $1.00 per share on the paid-up par value of Class "B" (Membership) Shares (par value $5.00 each). This is out of earnings appropriated at the rate of 25 cents per annum in the four-year period ending July 31, 1958.

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1 to holders of such shares of record at the close of business an Saturday, luly, 26, 1958.

By order of the Board.
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 8, 1958.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

selves so shareholders will know they are not being asked to sign proxies in favor of phantoms.

Proxy fighters are drawn mainly from three classes of people: public-relations men, stock brokers and traders, and lawyers. The public relations man looks after the marshalling of proxies, in which the stock broker and trader may help; the lawyer advises on legal aspects and probably does most of the pitching from the floor.

This floor pitching is important since it may secure the support of shareholders attending the meeting but undecided as to which side they will support. In consequence, as in party politics, corporate elections are sometimes won by the group which talks the loudest and longest.

A good proxy fighter can earn a lot of money. Proxy fights appear to be on the increase. No longer can the corporate official who has been coasting for 20 years regard his office as a sinecure. He never knows when some smart group of opportunists is going to walk in with a majority of proxies and pull the rug from under him.

In justice to corporate officials and responsible financial people, it should be noted that many contests are the result of difference of opinion by responsible shareholders.

Lamaque

What is the explanation of the improvement in Lamaque Gold?—M. R., Winnipeg.

Lamaque Gold Mines is doing somewhat better this year than last mainly because of a better price received for gold — owing to the reduction in the premium on the Canadian dollar. There has also been a slight increase in tonnage of ore treated. Grade is approximately the same as in 1957.

For the first four months to April 30, the company estimated a net profit of $269,648 (8.99c per share) as compared with $249,006 (8.30c per share) in the same four months a year ago. Operating profit, before provision for taxes, amounted to $321,027 as against $280,081 in the corresponding period of 1957.

Production for the four months, including cost-aid benefits, amounted to $1,565,668, an increase of $64,000-plus over the $1,501,519 a year earlier. This reflected treatment of 250,050 tons of ore, an average of 2,084 tons per day, and an increase from 243,970 tons, an average of 2,033 tons per day. Operating costs climbed slightly to $1,278,343 from $1,252,017, while investment income also rose to $33,702 from $30,579 in the first four months of 1957.

The first four-month period is usually more profitable than the second third of

the year since the annual partial shutdown for the holiday period takes place in the summer months.

Lamaque is in its usual comfortable broken-ore reserve position.

Lake Dufault

Please up-to-date me on Lake Dufault.— D. J., Montreal.

Lake Dufault dividends received from Amulet Dufault Mines in 1957 totalled $126,500, down $49,500 from the previous year.

Diamond drilling on the Dupresnoy section failed to find an orebody in 1957, but results were encouraging enough to warrant further efforts. Dupresnoy is the western part of the property adjoining Waite Amulet Mines on the south.

Osisko

What is the position of Osisko? — K. D., Saskatoon.

Osisko is attesting the truth of the old adage: If you stay around long enough, the show will get to be where you came in. Osisko, perennially suspected of being a mining prospect, is slated for another try this year when the northeast corner will be investigated. The property adjoins Noranda.

The company is well-heeled, enabling it to conduct exploration on any promising outside properties which turn up.

Croinor

What's Croinor Pershing doing? — J. S., Windsor.

Croinor planned further drilling near its old gold workings in Pershing Twp., Northwestern Quebec. The program will test favorable areas beyond existing orebodies.

In Brief

Any change in Belfast Mines? — R. M., Winnipeg.

No; it retains its Duprat property.

What about McKenzie Red Lake's chances? — D. A., Quebec.

Largely dependent on depth disclosures.

Is Shunsby doing anything at its base-metal prospect? — S. F., Windsor.

Claims are in deep freeze on account of metal prices.

Why did Ventures slough its Nipissing stock? — L. T., Buffalo.

Ventures is undergoing a long-needed consolidation of its holdings.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 284

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1958; shares not fully paid for by the 31st day of July, 1958 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
July 15, 1958.

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Dunton

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

suggested that the Federal Government ought to set up the CBC's financing over a long-range period, rather than restrict it to the year-to-year allotments contained in the Federal Budget. Only in that way could the Corporation plan its development.

"But for myself, I do not feel that there is any uncertainty about the CBC as a going national service", he said on his final day in the Corporation's head office on Ottawa's Wellington Street, across the way from the Parliament Buildings. "Nor do I feel any uncertainty about broadcasting in Canada as a system of co-operation between public and private stations. The importance of the principle is recognized now, and so is the CBC's role".

The change of pace as a university executive won't much affect his home life, "except probably to cut down the number of evening telephone calls from strangers offering comments on the CBC's service".

There may be more time for the family —Mrs. Dunton is the former Kathleen Bingay of Vancouver, a constitutional lawyer who was one of the first women officers appointed to the External Affairs Department—and there will be fewer out-of-town trips. The Duntons have two children, daughters Darcy 9, and Deborah 6, and the whole family likes nothing better than to go out into the nearby Gatineau Hills and ski on Saturday and Sunday winter afternoons.

Keen, with a wide-open mind and an impressive background, Dunton's approach to his Carleton University desk was, "I've got a lot to find out, and starting today I'm going to find it out".

And as for the CBC, he leaves with no regrets, no illusions about being the "indispensible" man. "The CBC has a good head of steam in it", was his way of putting it.

Alberta

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

stood on the site of the present Alberta Legislative Building.

Edmonton has long been known as "The Gateway to the North". During World War II, because of its strategic airport, it was given a new nickname, "The Crossroads of the World."

Heading west from Edmonton towards Jasper National Park and the Rocky Mountains, Highway 16 runs through cattle ranching and farming country, for 235 miles. Then you arrive at Jasper Park Lodge, on the incredibly lovely Lac Beauvert. Pyramid Mountain stands guard over the golf course, where Bing Crosby once won the Totem Pole Golf Tournament, and across the beautiful green lake, in ethereal snowy whiteness, looms fabulous Mount Edith Cavell.

About 70 miles south of Jasper, on the Banff-Jasper Road, you will come to that interesting oddity, the Columbia Icefield. It covers more than 100 square miles and is the source of three rivers which empty into three different oceans. Even on the hottest day of summer, you can go for a snowmobile drive across the glacial ice and snow.

At Lake Louise, about 80 miles down the road, there is another glacier, not as massive as the Icefield but much more beautiful. Because of its scenery and its fine hotel, Lake Louise is a pleasant place to linger.

Banff, headquarters of Banff National Park, is 39 miles from Lake Louise and 85 miles from Calgary. It is probably the best known resort in the mountains, with its great chateau-like Banff Springs Hotel, its golf course, warm spring swimming pools, and its interesting wild life. The famous Banff School of Fine Arts is here.

The best way to see it all is to take the chair life up Mount Norquay, from which you can look down at Banff and you can look up at the memorable and impressive panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Close-Up

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

that he had shot in self-defence, since Davis had been out to kill him. So, when Templeton, standing with Bercovitz before live cameras atop the CBC's Montreal building, pointed out over the city to the street where the shooting had taken place, and asked, "When you go by that spot, do you feel remorse?" Bercovitz replied bluntly: "No."

The Remissions Services branch felt the question was irresponsible. McLean didn't. He felt this one question-and-reply had spoken volumes; and his attitude is a key to Close Up's policy: to reveal a subject in such a way that the subject reveals itself; giving the audience a deep enough insight to have something to think on. The tacit corollary of this is that the revelation may be perhaps deeper than was originally intended.

Ann Landers, the American lovelornist whose wise-cracking advice column is now widely syndicated, is a good example. McLean sent Templeton to Chicago to interview her, live, on the June 1 Close Up. Templeton was at his friendly best. He smiled with gentle approval as she went into a lengthy account of the good work she was doing; the dedication she brought to her task; the diligence she expended in giving her correspondents sound advice; and she went on to stress that the poor souls who went to her for help were numbered in the thousands. Every single letter, she said, got her personal reply.

Still smiling, Templeton pointed out that if all her facts were correct, Ann Landers was spending exactly 90 seconds, total, on any one letter. Templeton had done the quick mathematics, but the subject had done the unconscious revealing.

Several weeks ago, old pro Frank Willis got the same results in Kingston Penitentiary without smiling. He hardly asked questions, spoke almost in monosyllables, but his gentle insistence extracted telling accounts from the prisoners themselves on what it's really like to do time.

This show combined the oldest and the youngest members of the Close Up crew: 48-year-old Willis, who has been with the CBC since it started in 1933, and Pat Watson, 28, who in spite of his years is heavy on experience, having produced at least one edition of every public affairs program at the CBC except Fighting Words and Tabloid, which McLean continues to produce one night each week.

"It's my prank," McLean says. "I can't bring myself to give it up entirely."

Close Up is no prank. It has a very substantial budget — enough to send a camera crew just about anywhere in the world — and it is staffed by some very serious-minded people who are completely aware of the show's potential.

Douglas Leiterman is a case in point. While he appears frequently before the cameras, his main job is as one of the three story editors who develop the bare ideas into one of the eight or nine-minute segments of which the show is usually comprised. Leiterman is 31, a dedicated journalist of 10 years' experience, the last five of them in Ottawa as parliamentary correspondent for the Southam newspapers. As well, he is an honors graduate of the University of British Columbia in economics and political science. For him, Close Up is the logical vehicle to meet the age of television journalism. His view, and his mirrors the others', is that the electronic newspaper is mounting a serious challenge to the printed word. He felt the challenge so strongly that he left an already substantial position in his profession to join Close Up.

He explained it this way: "It doesn't matter how much of your work is printed if no one reads it. People used to come up to me and say how much they had enjoyed such-and-such an article of mine. Then, while I was writing just as much, they stopped saying it, and began saying how much they had enjoyed something I had done on TV. It wasn't me they enjoyed, of course — it was the impact, the graphic impact, of actually seeing a story as the story unfolds."

The same realization made George Ronald, 34, leave the city editor's desk at the Brantford Expositor, after 17 years in the newspaper business, and experience in both Ottawa and Washington as an editor with The Canadian Press.

The third member of the story editors'

group is Ron Krantz, 30, who is more closely defined as a broadcasting type, having been a writer with the now-defunct *Graphic* and a long-time correspondent in Europe for various CBC news programs.

The experience McLean can draw on doesn't end there. Frank Willis has produced documentaries for CBC radio, principally on CBC Wednesday Night, and Pierre Berton is the managing editor of Maclean's when he isn't interviewing people for Close Up.

All of these go about putting the show together with an enthusiasm that indicates it is a labor of love. They are amazingly loyal to their program, and quick to take offence at any one of the hundred and one obstacles that militate against its perfection.

McLean is particularly sensitive. Like most people with a knack of irritating thin skins, he is pretty thin-skinned himself if he feels that Close Up, and therefore Close Up's audience, has been snubbed.

Several weeks ago he had Lillian Roth lined up to appear. At the last minute it was discovered that she had decided to appear on the $64,000 Challenge instead, and apparently hadn't intended to let anyone know of her change of heart. McLean changed the closing format to read: "Lillian Roth, originally willing to appear on this edition of Close Up, was later lured away by the $64,000 Challenge. *We hope she won.*"

To the criticism that this is a collegiate attitude, McLean replies, "The woman treated us badly. I decided to turn what would have been an apology on our part —since we had said she was coming—into a jibe at her." He thought this over a moment, then added, "I suppose I'm rather waspish."

He is. But there is nothing bitter or sour about McLean. When things are running smoothly his effervescent yet dry humor comes out in a steady stream.

During a rehearsal run-through, Pierre Berton was chatting with Charlotte Whitton. She was on the subject of robes of office, to which she is extremely partial. It went on and on, past the point of interest, with Berton apparently unable to rechannel the conversation. Finally, McLean cracked drily, "Well, in view of the French crisis, I suppose we should have a dissertation on Robespierre."

A moment later, his eye caught the monitor set which would soon be bringing them a direct feed from Chicago. Everyone had been watching it, to make sure they were getting a strong signal, and as McLean glanced up, the picture being screened was a film clip of an Algerian demonstration. "The natives are restless in Chicago tonight," McLean quipped.

A stage hand's head, silhouetted in the shadows of the studio, is caught for an instant in profile as a camera changes position. McLean sees the image on his monitor, flips open his microphone and commands, "Hold that pose! I want to strike a coin!"

This is the McLean of Tabloid, intellectual but waggish, a serious student of his world who is well equipped to bring its significant people and events before his audience, and yet an irrepressible comic who can also see much humor to life, and can't resist reacting to it. His is the personality which is slowly sliding like a template over Close Up.

The baby profession of television journalism could do much worse.

Defence

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

for new manpower that would have to be raised—if there were time—in event of war. But would there be time? Mr. Pearkes says there would be a "second phase" to a nuclear war in which conventional weapons would be used for mopping up. But many authorities, including Liberal leader Pearson, former external affairs minister, say there would be no second phase, that the "intense nuclear activity" referred to by Mr. Pearkes would be both the start and finish of a major war. And nearly all the defence department's emphasis is on forces-in-being; that is, those trained, equipped and ready to fight at once. Both the militia and RCAF auxilliary squadrons are being largely converted to civil defence operations reconnaissance, search and rescue and the like.

Thus, while the defence department stresses the immediacy and brevity of future war, the Army has no means to move quickly to or on the battlefield, the Navy lacks a real firing punch in its ships and the RCAF has fighters which are outgunned and which can be outmanœuvred.

It would be unfair to suggest that the forces aren't aware of these problems. They are. The main problem is money. There are just not sufficient funds to provide all at once the weapons needed right now or in the near future.

Here is a rundown of the weapons situation in the individual services:

The RCAF's two fighters, the Sabre and the CF-100, are both subsonic when the Soviets have supersonic bombers. The Sabre is a day fighter and has no airborne radar for interceptions. The pilot must make a visual attack on an enemy plane.

The government has tacitly conceded that the Sabre—there are eight squadrons of them in Europe—is obsolete. Officials say action should have been taken three or four years ago for a replacement. Nothing was done and now the defence department has indicated it will try to prolong the life of the Sabre by fitting it with some kind of missile.

The CF-100 is a better plane for interception because it has airborne radar and an observer to operate it. But as a plane it leaves much to be desired. It is not of high performance compared to most fighters today and many aircrew say they don't like the Mark V version, now in squadron service in Canada, because they feel it is structurally weak under certain conditions, such as the stress of a storm.

Mr. Pearkes said June 10 in the Commons estimates committee: "Although the CF-100 a few years ago was considered to be the outstanding all-weather interceptor in the world, today its period of future usefulness will be restricted and it will have to give way to a more modern type of interceptor."

First reports indicate that the supersonic CF-105, now under development, is a good plane of its type. The trouble is that the RCAF should have it now instead of having to wait until 1961. The U.S. already has in squadrons a fighter which can travel 1,400 miles an hour.

The RCAF is just starting to take delivery of the Argus, a four-engine monster designed for submarine detection and killing. It also has two new transport planes under development, one of them little better than the old Dakota. The larger transport is designed to replace the North Star. It is late coming. The North Star fleet has dwindled to little more than a dozen. Two jet Comets have helped to fill this gap, however, they though required years of modifications before they became serviceable. The smaller transport, the Cosmopolitan, was ordered by the government over the objections of the RCAF, which wanted the Vickers Viscount.

In the field of missiles, the air force started out in 1950 to acquire an air-to-air weapon for the CF-100. Eight years later, it still has no missile and plans to arm the CF100 with one have been scrapped. The Canadian air-to-air missile Velvet Glove was abandoned in 1955 and then it took nearly three years to clear the way for Canadian production of the American Sparrow. The Sparrow is intended as the Arrow's armament.

The Navy is in fairly good shape as far as weapons are concerned—conventional weapons, that is.

There can be little doubt that the new destroyers are first-class ships. The Navy planned them far ahead for the atomic age, one of the few examples of adequate service planning in the last decade. The new destroyers, for example, can hose off radioactive dust without a man ever showing himself on deck. The ship can be completely sealed up.

Naval scientists have spent years trying to improve the range of sonar, the underwater detection gear. They have had some success though sonar is still a long way from any kind of perfection.

The destroyers have no anti-aircraft defences to speak of but the Navy says it is questionable whether bombers would seek out small ships for attack when ports

present much more inviting and important targets.

The Navy has a new sub-hunting plane known as the Tracker. Its Banshee jets are not modern by any means but arming them with air-to-air missiles will lengthen their useful life.

The Navy is planning for nuclear propulsion but it waited too long before getting started in this field.

But it is in the Army that the weapons situation is the worst of all.

The Army has, for the most part, good men and devoted officers. But the brutal fact is that it is practically defenceless.

Intelligence reports show that the Russian Army has in almost every case conventional weapons of greater range than their Canadian counterparts. Besides that, the Red Army has a variety of missiles.

The ordinary Canadian Army officer was left aghast by recent films showing a Red Army parade in Moscow. The panoply of weapons shown left him wondering out loud how long Canadian Army units could hold out against such an array.

The Army has drawn up elaborate plans for deployment and movement on the atomic battlefield. But it hasn't the means to deploy and move.

The Army is still using old Second World War Bren gun carriers, or what's left of them. Ones which break down are cannibalized for parts to keep the few remaining in operation. The situation is so bad that trucks are used on exercises and they have to stick to roads. Meantime, in the current fiscal year, the Army's appropriation for transport has been chopped to some $5 million from $12 million.

The Army has in the late development stages, however, a new armored personnel carrier and a transport plane cabable of landing in a short distance on rough terrain. But these pieces of equipment are years away from the Army's inventory.

The Canadian Army has a new rifle—but its range is shorter than that of the Russian rifle. Its main artillery piece is the 105-millimetre howitzer, a weapon brought out by the United States in the mid-1930's.

The Progressive Conservatives, when in opposition, maintained that the Army didn't have enough armor. It's true that a new armored regiment has been formed since they took office, but the number of tanks has not increased and two infantry battalions had to be dismantled. The tank in use is the 52-ton Centurion, developed soon after the war.

The Army used to have two reserve RCAF light bomber squadrons for air support. Now it has none. These two squadrons, at Edmonton and Saskatoon, are being converted to transport duties.

Artillery guided missiles capable of carrying atomic warheads could replace the air strike. But the Army has no such missiles or any early prospect of acquiring any.

If the Canadian Army were involved in a war today, or in the near future, our soldiers would be knocked over just like ducks in a shooting gallery.

Labor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

trade union in North America.

The association with the Seaway of Hoffa's name, tarnished by corrupt union practices, will ring hard on Canadian ears. But both he and his union are main contenders for labor control along the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The basis for a confederation of unions in the transportation fields has already been established in the U.S.A. It will be tested when James Hoffa and Joseph Curran, scrappy president of the National Maritime Union not represented in Canada, head up a major conference of 50 transport unions on August 12th. Total membership of the unions about to convene will come to 3.5 millions. Hoffa has already stated publicly that the Teamsters are willing to underwrite the cost. Acquitted only a few weeks ago of various charges and with a union membership increased by almost 200,000 since he went before the McLellan Committee, Hoffa has more confidence in himself than ever before.

These union chiefs could test the strength of such a confederation on the Seaway in a massive display of organizational and raiding techniques. The whole Seaway system would then become a test case on whether such a large trade union arrangement would work or not.

If such an alliance were created (the Teamsters already call it, "The Conference on Transportation Unity"), a dominating combination of strong American unions would not only control shipping through the Seaway, all transportation and warehousing services allied to it, but most of the organized labor associated with its day-to-day operation and final construction. Moreover, such a powerful union alliance could creep through all the major Canadian and American lake ports, dominate almost all the allied transport services in them.

If the big unions get their way, here's what the organization of our Seaway's varied labor force could look like.

A combination of the Teamsters (1,5 million American and 29,000 Canadian members) and the Longshoremen, (80,000 American and about 9,000 Canadian members) already under way in the U.S.A., would contain all workers along the docks and in the allied trucking and warehousing services. Captain, (of tugboats), William V. Bradley, ambitious American president of the Longshoremen said in early July, "we are going to try and organize all the unorganized dockworkers in Canada." (Both these big unions are ousted from the AFL-CIO, the overall American labor congress, similar to our Canadian Labour Congress.)

The Canadian District of the Seafarers' International Union, (whose 10,000 membership represents almost all Great Lakes seamen), would try to organize the growing number of British ships which will come into the Great Lakes once the Seaway opens. (The British are already here in great number; in 1955 they carried 29% of total Great Lakes trade compared with less than 9% in 1952.) The SIU will try to break or circumvent international statutes against organization in Canada of the much lower paid British seamen. Presumably the crews of foreign ships, chiefly Norwegian, German and French on the lakes, would be next.

(This winter and spring, the SIU has shown what it can do to recalcitrant Canadian steamships companies. Since January, its strike actions have forced the federal government to put up for sale the CNR's Caribbean passenger fleet and has tied up the CPR's British Columbia coastal passenger and freight service in a deadlocked strike at the height of the lush, West Coast, tourist season.)

Within the AFL-CIO in the U.S. about 10 other member unions are making private deals with ousted Teamsters and Longshoremen. Though the AFL-CIO constitution forbids member union to have dealings with ousted members, none other than National Maritime Union president Joseph Curran, himself a sitting participant of the AFL-CIO'c Ethical Practices Committee, defied the American House of Labour and met Hoffa on June 12th last. The purpose of their joint visit was, "to discuss a mutual assistance pact" for the Great Lakes.

Not only is NMU cutting across AFL-CIO lines to do this, but Curran maintains a long rivalry with the Seafarers in the U.S.A. and it is also a member union in good standing of the AFL-CIO.

While the Teamsters and Longshoremen get ready on one hand, and Curran with his NMU and the SIU under tough, resilient Canadian chief Hal C. Banks, make their plans, President George Meany of the AFL-CIO has established a Maritime Trades Department of 13 member unions in an effort to gather up all labor in the allied services on the Seaway and the Great Lakes not directly associated with Teamsters, Longshoremen or Seamen. Among these are unions which represent marine engineers, lake pilots, office employees, technical engineers, county and municipal employees, even grain millers.

Though the organizational potential is overwhelmingly from the U.S. side of the border, smaller but distinctly Canadian unions have already shown they will side in with this master plan or compete against American unions for a share of control.

Such a fight could develop between the 21,000 member Canadian District of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and Freight Handlers and the encroaching Longshoremen in Canada.

So far, Frank Hall, Canadian president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and also a CLC vice president, doesn't see a fight coming, though he shunned the invitation of the Longshoremen's Capt. Bradley to attend the meeting in Montreal on July 9th. Says Hall, "... I can't see where the ILA have anything but a long-range program in mind which will depend on ultimate Seaway traffic. There are probably no more than 300 to 400 Canadian dockworkers not already covered by agreements."

A senior Canadian Longshoremen's official says. "We intend to comply with existing labor laws and take advantage of opportunities." Nevertheless, his union was ejected from the old AFL in the U.S. in 1935 for racketeering and union raiding activities.

What all this union shuffling means in its simplest terms is that not a single, future worker in any ship or shore Seaway activity will remain outside a union by 1960. More ominously, if the big unions have their way, the tune will be called by a handful of top operators. Since Seaway economists estimate a traffic load of a whopping 50 million tons by 1968 or twice the estimated traffic load by the end of the first complete season at the end of 1959, future strikes will assume increasingly crippling proportions over the next decade.

But is the situation all black? Fortunately not. In this particular union power play, the role of the Canadian unions and of the Canadian Labour Congress is still paramount as far as the Canadian side of the Seaway is concerned. Canadians usually don't give their own trade union movement as much credit for their moderation in comparison to their American parents as they should.

These features of moderation and responsibility and the signs of a "go-easy" attitude, were the marks of the important Montreal meeting of all interested unions, held July 9th, chaired by CLC Vice President Wm. Dodge in place of CLC President Claude Jodoin, away in Europe. Canadian affiliates got assurances from the big outfits that they would abide by the constitution and strong anti-raiding rules of the CLC. However, representatives of the National Maritime Union, which has no Canadian members, were unusually silent; and both Frank Hall, Canadian Vice President of the Railway and Steamship Clerks Brotherhood and Hal C. Banks, Canadian president of the Seafarers were absent.

The major problem of expanded Seafarers activity in Seaway-bound ships and competition between the Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Longshoremen, went unnoticed.

A previous test case between the Seafarers and four ore-carrying ships owned by two Canadian companies, has already brought acceptance by the Canadian Labour Relations Board of International Maritime Law. This states clearly that the nationality of a ship is: "determined not by the nationality of its owners, but by the state in which it is registered and whose flag it flies."

And Britain's National Union of Seamen is the bargaining agent for all ratings in British-registered ships. The CLRB in this case decided that there was nothing in the Act which requires it to exercise jurisdiction where international maritime law would justify refusal to do so. Since British shipping will be carrying 40% of all Seaway trade, perhaps even by the end of this year, this legal position might be a deterent to the unabashed raiding record of the Seafarers even if the CLC executive expressed no public concern about their aggressive activities. In any case, Seafarer's policy, where British and foreign ships' crews are concerned, will be just as vital to future Seaway security as the strategy of the big unions concerned with shoreside labor.

Even greater concern will be shown by those Canadian exporters of both packaged and bulk goods who count on present cheaper British ship-operating rates, (based principally on their low labor costs), to get their products into world markets at the lowest transport prices possible.

As in the international arena and the United Nations, so in international labor problems, the traditional mediating role of Canada has come into its own again. Or as Wilfred List, the Toronto *Globe & Mail*'s expert labor analyst explains it, "By bringing the top leaders of the two unions to the conference in Canada, it is hoped that any jurisdictional differences might be settled before they create friction."

Nevertheless, lingering behind all this talk and hope of fair play is the long-term record of ruthless playing for the big stakes, so consistently portrayed by the largest American trade unions and their bosses. Rarely since the beginning of mass membership organization following the big, bloody Detroit auto strikes of 1937, have the giants of labor been offered such a tempting plum as Seaway transport. Not only does this mean organizing the unorganized, but intrusions into Seaway territory where organization has been under way since 1954. Probably, the soothing Canadian influence will have to be put to work at more than one Canadian-based conference, if in the long run, it is going to do the trick at all.

Nasser

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

and in peripheral areas as well.

So far I have not said a word about legality. Yet running through the exclamations of surprise or of shock, is the concern for the position of the United States in this action as a supporter of the international legal order whether that legal order is the United Nations' system or the general rules of international law as classically developed and in force outside the system. What makes the legal question important is not the aspect of legality itself but rather it is the moral weight which the United States carries in the world and the need for legality in support of any great position. To put it in another way: the United States and the non-Communist world cannot afford the appearance of illegality because of its impact on our moral posture. And, doubtless, we shall be hearing a great deal from proponents and enemies of the action about how far it meets or crosses the wavering line of international lawfulness.

The Lebanese crisis has been bedeviled for weeks in Lebanon itself by issues that are purely local yet that could be exploited and indeed, have been exploited by the foes of a western-oriented Lebanon. For while the United Arab Republic may have stimulated, encouraged, financed, many of the dissident anti-Chamoun elements that make up the fractured Opposition, it remains true that authentic opposition to Chamoun is also part of the story. The difficulty is to know how important a part it has been through these many weeks of sporadic small-scale fighting in different sections of the country. For the rebels have been operating in small disunited groups with the army taking an almost semi-neutral stand except for occasional forays; and thus there is an *opera-bouffe* quality touching the scene were it not for the grim potential that is ever present.

It now seems clear that President Chamoun in his anxiety to preserve an anti-Nasser Lebanon did himself great harm in attempting to amend the constitution that would have allowed him to succeed himself later this year for another six-year term. But equally there is little doubt that ever since the Suez crisis, Lebanon has been the target of vicious political and propaganda attacks first by Egypt and then by the U.A.R. and these have been "justified" by Cairo on two grounds: First, that Beirut did not observe strict neutrality between the Arab blocs when in mid-1957 she allowed units of the United States Sixth Fleet to stand off the coast while King Hussein carried out his successful *coup d'etat* in Jordan; and, second, Lebanon accepted the Eisenhower Doctrine "so openly and so readily that it was regarded as deliberately provocative

to Egypt and Syria as well as to the Arab nationalist sentiments of many Lebanese muslims". In Lebanon, therefore, where events since May 8th have carried political opposition into armed rebellion the issues are seen in terms of the re-election of Chamoun or his chosen instrument and the perpetuation of a pro-Western and anti-Nasser foreign policy.

Put into its next context, namely, the future of Arab nationalism with Nasser as its most successful leader, the problem of Lebanon is whether or not it would remain an independent state or become a political province of the U.A.R. This, of course, brings us face to face with the meaning of Nasser and Arab nationalism for the West and our involvement with Nasserism in relation to the larger global problem of the Soviets and ourselves. It is a tragedy of the highest order, almost Grecian, in its grim inevitability, that the revival of Moslem political and national activity should owe so much to Anglo-French influence, support and cultivation and yet that at this moment they should confront each other across an abyss. The miserable subjects of a defunct Turkish empire were given hope and leadership by British troops and civil authorities to the point where within a few years after World War I a half-dozen Arab states came into existence. In Syria and Lebanon the French played a similar role and, certainly, in Lebanon, left a deep cultural legacy. Elsewhere in the lands of the Prophet, French administration and finances had rescued from the dust what then became Morocco and Tunisia and tomorrow, may become a federated or independent Algeria.

What went wrong since 1930 as the Middle East mandates system began to disappear and as French North Africa began to mature? It is common cant to argue that British arrogance or support for Jewish hopes in Israel or oil exploitation, and French paternalism, blind to national aspirations, together transformed whatever was generous in these early "imperial" policies into bitter gall. There may be little or much truth in these assessments. But serious students of Moslem society and Arab nationalism see in the massive "neurotic" disturbances that long have marked Arab affairs, even before World War II, a deeper *malaise* in Arab society itself. Their rejection of the West is part of the search by Arabs for new forms of living that somehow or other will maintain the symbol of Arab and Islamic unity and that yet will fit their peoples for effective existence in the mid-twentieth century. There is no doubt that a younger urbanized generation, with the officers in the army and the newer civil servants as the spear-head, look upon the older feudal arrangements as long since due for discard. Nasser's success against Farouk and the older framework of Egyptian politics, must have emboldened others in Damascus, in Baghdad, and, perhaps, to lesser extent, in Beirut, too.

The international climate in general, and the resentful nationalism of these states, made it impossible for major Anglo-French authority to be exercised, certainly after World War II in any serious way. Yet vital interests remained in the Middle East,—bases and oil, particularly,—and these became even more significant as a new orientation in world politics took place after 1945 when power became polarized between Moscow and Washington.

Disenchanted with the West as a culture, disavowing Anglo-French leadership, unable to rapidly refashion Islam to fit the twentieth century, frustration and dissidence plus the general political vacuum following the Anglo-French withdrawal, made Arabia a natural target for Soviet penetration. Thus the rise of Arab nationalism, while it antedates, and was exclusive of, Soviet activity in the Middle East, has now become linked with that penetration. For Nasser and his opposite numbers have found a sympathy in Moscow which it paid Moscow to give even though Moscow would never bargain for a unified Islam, Nasser-led and able to resist effectively further Communist penetration. Thus the dilemma which has confronted Western policy for the past several years has been how to evolve some *modus vivendi* with the new nationalism of Nasser and his brethren, without at the same time, sacrificing in the short run our immediate interests, such as oil, bases and to which must be added the preservation of Israel. For not to reach an accommodation was each day to have a double result: it would on the one hand increase the role of Soviet influence as the apparent friend of the new nationalism and it would, on the other, make ever more vulnerable those existing Arab regimes which remained friendly to the West.

In all of this search for an accommodation, we have been handicapped by a new concept of power underlying our diplomacy, namely, the reluctance to use force. So deeply inbred in our political thought has this reluctance become that almost alone it defeated Eden and his Suez enterprise. Hence our massive uncertainty between this reluctance to use force on the one hand and our almost infallible instinct on the other that each defeated friend, eroded away by subversion or any other means, increases our peril.

Not only must such considerations have been in the mind of the President when he made his fateful decision on July 15th, but he must have also wondered whether the gain in shoring up a friendly government with much local opposition, would be outweighed by the general repercussions on the very Arab opinion as a whole with which the United States hoped to arrive at some new basis of understanding. Even more there must have been a deep concern for Soviet reaction. One look at the map reveals the frightening geography of that region. Russian airfields north of the Turkish and Iranian borders are minutes away from Iraq and not much more from Syria. It would be no logistic trick for the Soviets to drop several brigades under Syrian protection and, thus, through the mechanism of "volunteers" begin the saga of another Korea.

But Eisenhower has done all of this in the name of "justice" and "international law" and we must ask the hard question: how does the presence of marines in Lebanon square with the rights of that state and with the duties of the United States, as members of the United Nations and as sovereign entities? In one sense there are no legal answers today to any problems involving force that do not come within the framework of the United Nations Charter. Undoubtedly, before the UN system created the peace-keeping legal order we have, one state could invite another to come to its aid against an external power. If the invitation were directed, however, toward assisting it with a civil war, then any state accepting the bid faced the delicate task of not being sure whether it was aiding the ultimate victor. And, if the rebels succeeded, the helping state could be charged with "intervention".

Since the Charter, new rules govern such invitations. Even the Eisenhower Doctrine paid lip service to the over-riding supremacy of the Charter. States may engage in self-defence under Article 51 and may invite other members to assist them with collective self-defence until the Security Council has taken some proper action. The Eisenhower Doctrine was a unilateral statement by one state declaring that ". . . the United States regards as vital to the national interest and to world peace the preservation of the independence and the integrity of the nations of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed force to assist any such nations or groups of nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international Communism."

The obvious difficulty with the strictly legal interpretation of the United States position is that it is not clear that the aggression in Lebanon is coming from a country "controlled by international Communism". At the same time the word "aggression" may include, so far as there is any attempt at a modern definition, "the organization . . . by the authorities of a state of armed bands within its territory . . . for incursions into the territory of another state . . . or the toleration

of the use by such armed bands of its territory as a base of operations . . ." This view of "aggression" is to be found in no less authoritative a place than the Draft Code of Offences Against the Peace and Security of Mankind (Article II, para. 4), adopted by the International Law Commission of the United Nations in 1954. And, while it has not the force of law in any legislative sense, it suggests a wide acceptance of the notion that encouraging sizable subversion and terror amounts to a form of "aggression". And, when it is remembered how increasingly dominated by Russian technicians Syria and Syrian military organization had become before the formation of U.A.R. and how strongly the Soviets support U.A.R., the link between the language of the Eisenhower Doctrine and the facts of the Lebanese situation may be closer than a first reading suggests.

This brings us, finally, to an embarrassing political and technical difficulty confronting the United States at this moment of writing. For on the morning of July 16th, when Mr. Lodge was to speak in the Security Council in support of the U.S. Resolution that would justify the President's action pending the organization of a policing force to replace the marines, the Secretary-General stated that he had just then received a report from his Observation Group in Lebanon that made it clear the Group now had access to the entire Lebanese frontier. It was able, therefore, to look forward to controlling infiltration of arms and men effectively. That statement, together with the Swedish delegation's doubts about the general legality of the U.S. action, made it quite likely that the United States would not have the very widest support she needs if she is to maintain the legal correctness and moral supremacy of her case.

The Canadian position provided Mr. Lodge with a device of much importance by suggesting that the marines were merely "complementary" to the United Nations machinery represented by the Observation Group. But the plain truth is that neither words nor legal formulas can dilute the essential power nature of this decision. Force, reluctantly and hesitantly, has finally been used by the United States. In the end, we shall have to assume, as an act of faith, that in a world divided generally into those who are prepared to use force brutally and those who use force reluctantly, if there is any judgment to be made, it should fall on the side of those who have long borne with patience the burdens of morality. It is too early, therefore, to judge the meaning of the United States' action. It is enough to realize that the leader of the Atlantic Alliance has taken a step where risk and hope are the twin angels of his enterprise.

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Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

Editorials

Refunding Program

IF THE PRINCIPLE of stretching out debt is accepted as good financing, then there can be no criticism of the Federal Government's massive refunding program. It is shrewdly and boldly conceived to serve the double purpose of lengthening the term of about 40 per cent of the national debt and providing a substantial portion of the money required for the Diefenbaker Government's ambitious development projects.

The general effect will undoubtedly be to strengthen the bond market, and to broaden the credit base both for government operation and private borrowing.

The Government had to think of the inflation that menaces the country despite a business slowdown and of the need for credit for expansion and normal business financing. The refunding program manages to take these conflicting factors into account.

Power Politics

AS THIS IS being written, U.S. Marines are in Lebanon, British paratroopers are in Jordan, and there is every indication that they will be there for a while. Various other countries are making menacing gestures and almost everybody is doing a lot of talking. Only the most positive of prophets would attempt to predict what might happen from day to day, let alone from week to week.

What can be attempted, however, is a clarification of ideas, a process that could help us accept future developments in the Middle East with a minimum of shock and disillusionment.

In the first place, let's not kid ourselves about the military intervention in Lebanon and Jordan. It was an attempt to retrieve as much as possible of the rapidly disintegrating position of the West in that troubled area. As such it was little different — in purpose, though not in method — from the Soviet intervention in Hungary in November, 1956. The Russians went into Hungary to prevent rebels from setting up a government that would undoubtedly be hostile to the Soviet Union. Americans and British went into Lebanon and Jordan to prevent rebels from overthrowing governments that were more or less friendly to the West. If we consider such intervention necessary on practical grounds, all well and good, but let us frankly admit our selfish interest and not try to talk ourselves into believing that it is an unselfish crusade.

In the second place, let's not kid ourselves that this show of strength is going to make the Arabs love the West or that the tide of Arab nationalism can be turned back by troops. It can be restrained, but not turned back. What we have done is to demonstrate strength. Logically, the next move is a further demonstration, an extension of military interference in Middle East Affairs, to ensure the future of oil supplies, of the existence of Israel and of the artificial little states into which Palestine was carved after the First World War. To retreat without such a demonstration or without handing over the responsibility of power to some adequate substitute force, would be once more to hand political victory to Nasser and the Kremlin.

We believe that intervention was a mistake, just as the Anglo-French "police action" in the Suez area was a mistake. But now that the West has been committed — and we must remember that Canada is committed by its approval of the American and British action — there must be some logical progression of action. At this stage, there is no profit in wondering about the "ifs" of what has already happened.

Charity, Etc.

IT MIGHT BE a worthwhile project for Christian churches to recall the missionaries they have sent to distant places to persuade the "heathen" to abandon their own faiths and adopt Christianity. There is a might of conversion to be done right here at home.

If you don't believe it, take a tour of any Canadian town or city on a Sunday morning, while church services are being held. Pay particular attention to the way the church-goers have parked their cars. You will find more instances of traffic violations and downright discourtesy than you can keep track of without an abacus.

A petty thing, you say? Not at all. Good Christians have respect for law, for the rights of others. If they practice what they profess to believe in, they are unselfish, they are considerate, they are willing to endure a little discomfort for the sake of their religion.

But the way the cars have been parked shows that large numbers of the church-goers do not act like good Christians at all, even in such a small matter as this. Then when they leave the church, wearing their good Sunday clothes and their good Sunday faces, they proceed to their cars and start driving — and killing each other.

Let's bring the missionaries home. Our need is greater than that of the heathen.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

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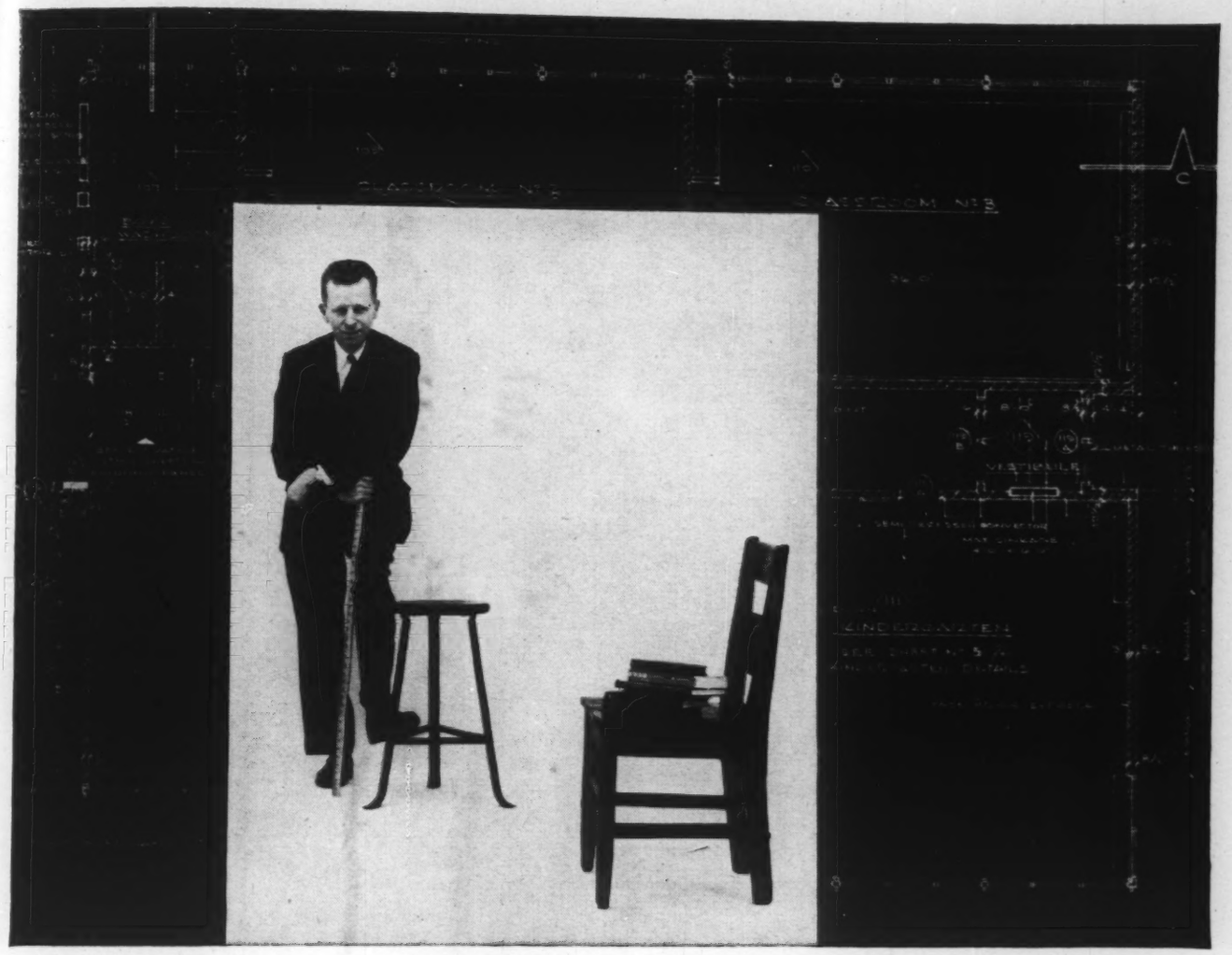
Who Decides?

DURING HER recent visit to the United States, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek preached with great subtlety and persuasion on the theme that there are worse things than war; that there are times when death is to be preferred to life; that the will to fight for freedom can be destroyed by constant repetition of the argument that anything is better than a nuclear war of annihiliation.

The charming and intelligent first lady of Formosa is, of course, quite right in her statement of general principle. It is true that many people would prefer to fight to the death than to accept a brutal and degrading state of slavery. But that can only be a general statement. Presumably there are just as many people who think that a war in which everything would be destroyed, including liberty and all that is good in human civilization as well as all that is bad, would be a pretty stupid way of trying to avoid slavery.

With this difference of opinion, which undoubtedly exists in all nations, there is another factor that complicates Madame Chiang's simple thesis. That is the question of decision. Her husband, for instance, might have a very different opinion from a Formosan peasant about the necessity of fighting to preserve freedom, particularly since the freedom of Chiang and the freedom of the peasant are two different things. Closer to home, Mr. John Foster Dulles has expounded his theory of brinksmanship, but most Canadians were appalled by it; and they might be just as distrustful of Mr. Dulles' opinion about the necessity of dropping a few hydrogen bombs to preserve their freedom.

It is all very well to theorize about preferences. For most of us, there is no choice at all. It is made for us by a handful of statesmen.



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You can do your part to solve this pressing problem . . . by recognizing the value and importance of the teacher to your community . . . by establishing in your home an awareness and respect for education. Write today for the booklet below.

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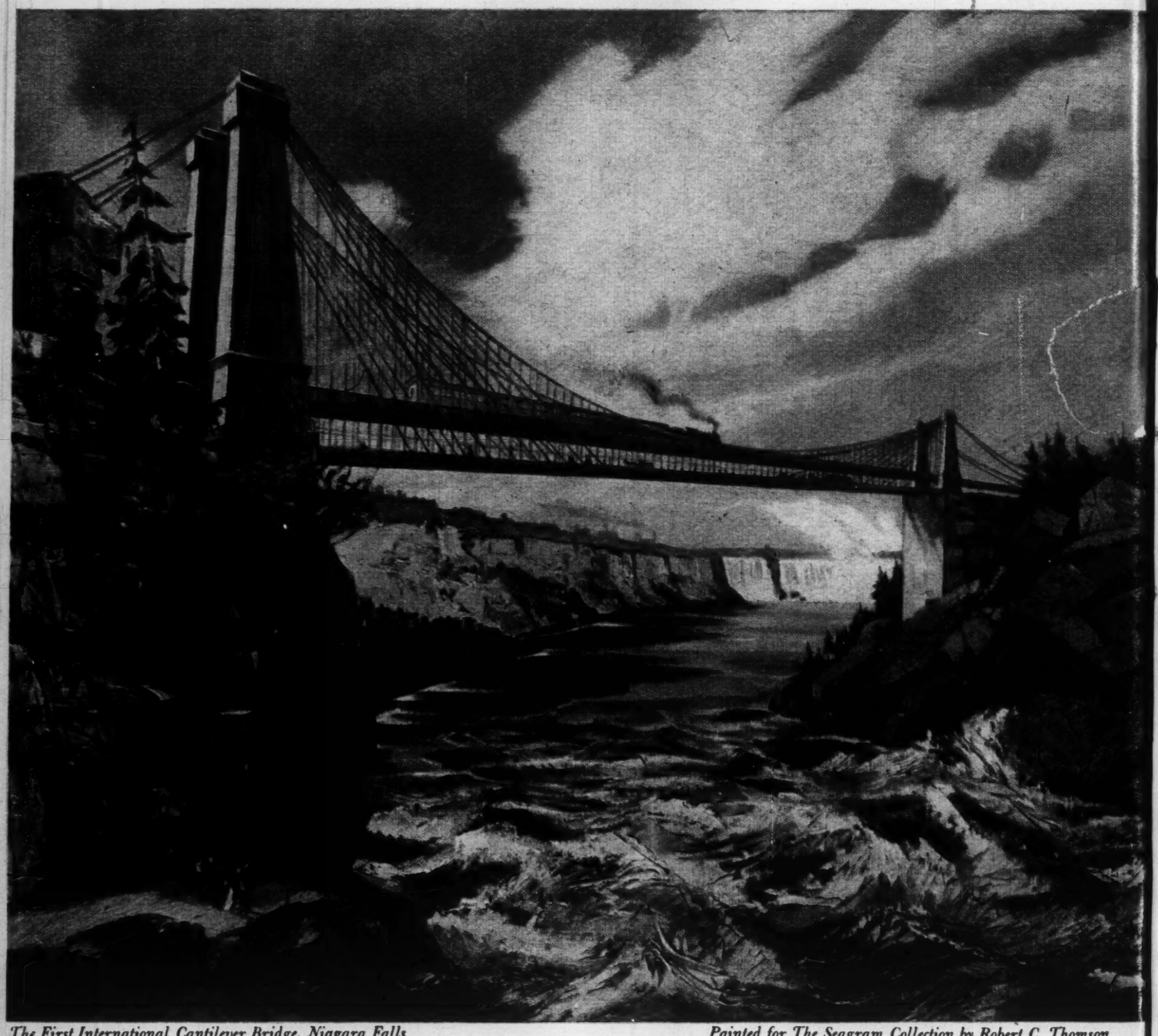

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